PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. B. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

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The Daily Commercial

A Short Horse is Soon Carried.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Inside of those eight months we elevated the *Gazette* from the lowest in the financial scale to the highest, and to-day enjoy a much larger share of business patronage than any of our contemporaries, not excepting the *Dispatch*, as glance at our advertising columns will sufficiently attest. Having shown our patronage to be greater than the *Commercial* or *Dispatch*, we now rest the controversy. Any person still doubtful on the subject may obtain all the necessary figures from Hon. H. A. Weaver, at the United States Assessor's office, as our space is much too valuable to keep them standing.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Entertaining very grave "doubts" of the reported "prosperity" of our neighbor, we called on Mr. Weaver yesterday, and the "necessary figures" which we give below, copied from the official returns on file in his office, will enable every reader to judge how far the *Gazette* is justified in boasting of its success.

List of Incomes Returned by the leading newspaper publishers of Pittsburgh for the past year:

H. Foster, *Dispatch*.....	$16,315
G. Siebeneck, *Chronicle*.....	12,388
O'Neill, *Dispatch*.....	11,901
W. Rook, *Dispatch*.....	9,853
D. Brigham, *Commercial*.....	1,583
Jos. P. Barr, *Post*.....	1,100
D. Thompson, *Commercial*.....	0,330
R. Fleming, *Gazette*.....	0,000
P. Houston, *Gazette*.....	0,000
P. Reed, *Gazette*.....	0,000

[The COMMERCIAL being published by a joint stock company, the above returns of Mr. Brigham and Mr. Thompson do not represent the income of the concern.]

BILL BACKHOUSE, as he was well known in the vicinity, but otherwise known as "W. H. King," of the New Orleans *Times*, in a double-leaded editorial calls General Sheridan's letter declining to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, defiant, insulting and disrespectful. This Backhouse or King murdered cold blood a citizen of this city, Arthur Cagill, while the latter was temporarily employed in the *Crescent* office in that city. Up to the time of General Butler's' arrival in New Orleans he was a violent rebel of the small potato class, but on account of his Northern birth, and through loud professions of loyalty, was enabled to get possession of a printing office after the occupation of the city by Federal troops, and for a while his paper was regarded as faithful to the Government. When Mr. Johnson became President, Backhouse encouraged the cause of the rebels, and his paper is now their organ.

Another Fremont Speculation Exploded.

The fact that Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has taken possession of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, has been stated by telegraph. The purchasers of this road are John C. Fremont and associates, who, when they purchased the road, agreed to certain things which they have failed to do. But the reason is because the payments are not met. They claim extenuation, that they have spent $600,000, but the Governor is convinced that half that sum is nearer the truth, and the contraction retains unpaid. As agent of the State, he could not put confidence in men whose performance fell so far short of their promise, and whose bidavit varied so widely from the testimony of persons on the ground and able to know all the facts. At the rate the work has been prosecuted, it would take about a thousand years to reach the State line. If the work actually done cost $630,000, the company are incompetent to build railroads, and the road to the State line could cost about twenty millions. Moreover, the iron actually laid beyond Rolla is of the worst quality—little better than pot-metal iron. The principal efforts of the company have been to build up the city of Jerome—a large speculation in corner lots—at the expense of established places and business, and the whole thing is believed by the Governor to be tolerably rotton from the beginning to the end.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Nearly four thousand European emigrants arrived in New York on Monday, and are now in their way to the West.

Victoria, V. I., telegrams of the 24th say: H. M. ship Sparrow Hawk, from Sitka, on the 9th, with Gov. Seymour aboard, has arrived. The steamer Fideleteer is lying in the harbor of New Archangel, awaiting the rush from San Francisco by the Orifamme. Several stores were opened by Victorians, and goods selling briskly. Passengers by the Fideleteer were well received by the Russian officials. People are numbering the lots pre-empted. Gov. Seymour was entertained by Prince Matiskoff, Governor. Sitka contains a population of about five hundred Russians and eight hundred Indians. Weather fine.

The barns belonging to the Union Hotel, located on Hamilton street, Saratoga, N. Y., took fire at a quarter to eight o'clock Sunday evening, and were consumed. The fire extended south and destroyed the newly erected servants' quarters, also belonging to the Union Hotel. The Clarendon was not scorched, though supposed to be in great danger at times and was only saved through the great exertions of the fire department, supplied with water from the two reservoirs on the grounds of the house. The Columbian, which was twice in flames, was only slightly injured. The Crescent Water Cure establishment was not injured.

POLITICAL.

Colonel D. B. McCreery, representatives from Erie county, is a candidate for re-election. It was generally understood that Colonel McCreery was to assume the office of Adjutant General of State in October, to which he was appointed by Governor Geary.

Hon. Wm. P. Jenks, a consistent genuine free railroad member of the last Legislature, has been nominated by the Democracy of Clarion county. The Convention which nominated him adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a General Free Railroad Law, and opposed to any Railroad Monopoly.

The Democratic Delegate Convention assembled in Kittanning on the 18th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Jonathan Myers; Sheriff, Charles Reed; Commissioner, Samuel C. King; Treasurer, Leonard Smith; District Attorney, John Smullen; Auditor, Benjamin Walker; Jury Commissioner, R. McIntosh.

The Atlanta *New Era*, one of the leading papers in Georgia, hoists General Grant's name for President, believing he is the only man who can lead the nation out of its gloomy political night.

A Washington correspondent says: The reports that Secretary Stanton is about to resign are false. He will not leave the Cabinet unless he is nominated for President or Vice President. Great efforts are being made to discover the exact politics of General Grant. If Radical, he will be nominated by the Republicans for the President. If not, it is probable he will be nominated by the Conservative Union party. The Republicans seem to favor General G. H. Thomas, of Virginia, now in Tennessee, next to General Grant.

STATE ITEMS.

The proposed new Seminary building at Clarion has been let by the Board of Trustees to Mr. S. H. Bates, of Erie, Pa., for about $20,000. The work will be commenced at once.

The midge has made its appearance in the white wheat, in Dauphin county, but the red wheat has not been damaged to any extent.

The Philadelphia City Councils on Monday again refused to give President Johnson a reception on his return from Boston.

The larceny of books and papers at the State Capital was quite an extensive one, no less than one thousand copies of the Adjutant General's very voluminous report being recovered from the junk shop and paper mill. The Adjutant General's reports were those which had been intended for distribution among the members of the Legislature, and were not taken from the Adjutant General's office, nothing being missing from that department. A number of United States mail bags were recovered. A partner of Rapp, the receiver, named Taussig, has been arrested and held to bail.

A general jail delivery took place at Meadville on Friday afternoon, no less than ten prisoners escaping through the iron door which leads from the jail to the workhouse, which latter institution was undergoing repairs. Five were recaptured, and Sheriff Peck offers a reward of fifty dollars for the capture of the following convicts: Lewis Deyo and M. L. Seager, formerly employed on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. Deyo is about five feet six inches in height, and weighs about 175 pounds. Seager is about five feet nine inches in height, and weighs about 190 pounds; wore a moustache; large Roman nose. W. H. Goodman, has black hair, black eyes; rather slim. Jos. Morris, tall, spare-faced and broad-shouldered. His mother lives about seven miles from Warren, Ohio. Aretus Henderson, lived in Troy township, Crawford county, tall and very slim, dark hair and whiskers.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. . PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1867. NO. 248.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Credit of Great Britain Improving.

Trial of the Assassin Berzonski.

Credit of Great Britain.

LONDON, Evening, June 25.—Recent reforms and wise internal policy, adopted by the Government, have inspired fresh confidence in her financial abilities, and the credit of the government is improving here and on the continent.

Trial of Berzonski.

PARIS, June 25.—The trial of Berzonski for the attempt upon the life of the Czar, will commence on the 12th of July.

Uniform Coinage.

Prince Napoleon is to be President of the Congress which is to assemble for the purpose of fixing a uniform standard of gold and silver coinage in Europe.

German Constitution.

BERLIN, June 25, Evening.—The constitution of the North German Confederation having been adopted by the Prussian Diet, received to-day the royal signature of King William. It goes into effect from the first of July.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 25, Evening.—Consols closed at 94¼ for money. 5-20 bonds 73. Illinois Central 79. Erie 39½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares 23½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 25.—United States Bonds 77½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, June 25.—Cotton closed heavy at the following quotations: Middling uplands 11d; middling Orleans 11½d; sales of the day 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn closed 3d higher; new mixed western 38s 9d per quarter. Wheat steady at 12s 8d for California white. Peas declined 6d; Canadian are quoted at 38s per quarter. Oats and barley unchanged.

Provisions closed strong. Beef advanced 2s. 6d, closing firm at 135s. for extra prime mess. Pork—Eastern prime mess steady at 97s. Bacon 42s. for Cumberland middles. Lard declined 6d, closing dull at 68s. Cheese declined 1s, closing at 66s. for fine American.

Produce—Spirits petroleum 1d better; sales at 8d per gallon; standard white steady at 1s 2d. Tallow 46s 3d for American, an advance of 6d.

London Markets.

LONDON, June 25, Evening.—Sugar unchanged. Iron 85s 3d per ton for Scotch pig. Linseed oil declined 6d, quoted at £31 15s per ton. Other articles unchanged.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

No New Facts Elicited.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—John M. Garrett testified: Booth and Harold were at his father's house, in Carolina county, Virginia, two days before the former was killed; Booth had a pair of pistols, bowie knife and field glass; Harold had a carbine; a field glass was exhibited, and witness recognized it as one similar to that in Booth's possession; could not swear it was the same; the carbines were exhibited; witness never examined them; don't know if they are the same Harold brought; Booth was killed in a barn on Elder Garrett's place, and witness gave evidence relative thereto.

Col. Conger testified to the capture and death of Booth; he described the articles taken from him, which were besides the carbines, two seven-shooting revolvers, a large new bowie knife, a box compass, bills of exchange on a Canada bank, and a diary; the diary was for 1864, and many of the leaves were cut from it; the leaves in many parts were cut out, and from appearances they were cut out at different times; they may have been cut at the same time, but it was by different cuts, as the stumps of leaves were uneven; he has seen the diary recently, when I was summoned before the Judiciary Committee, and it was then in the same condition as when he took it from Booth's person. The diary was submitted to the jurors, who examined it; the clerk then, at the request of the defense, was ordered to take charge of all such articles; Booth he was not examined at the trial of the conspirators.

Samuel K. Chester, an actor of New York, was called to prove Booth's presence in New York April 7th, 1865.

Court adjourned at 2:45 P. M.

Lieutenant Baker testified to finding a leaf of Booth's Diary, containing the name of Dr. Stewart, in the possession of said Stewart; also, to finding the remains of a cartridge box, among the ashes of the barn, and a field glass secreted in a clothes chest in a chamber nine miles from the Garrett place, which were deposited in the war department; witness identified the glass produced in Court.

Lyman L. Sprague, clerk at the Kirkwood House in 1865, identified a leaf torn from the register of said house, dated April 14th, containing Atzerott's name.

Among the visitors at the trial to-day were Hon. N. B. Judd and Robert Lincoln.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Back Hills Exploring Expedition---General Cessation of Hostilities Along the Platte---News from Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—A St. Joseph special says:—General Terry and General Sherman, each, have written letters to the Governor of Dakotah, advising the postponement of the contemplated exploring expedition to the Black Hills. They say that the country is still conceded to be Indian land, and any attempt to occupy it by the whites, will be resisted by the Indians, and that in the present condition of affairs the Government cannot furnish protection to the telegraph line between Fort Cooper and South Pass, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles, as it is now, and has been for two weeks, in the hands of the Indians.

Omaha dispatches report a general cessation of Indian hostilities along the Platte route. General Augur had reached Fort Laramie from Fort Morgan, all well. Captain Mix's cavalry after scouting the head waters of Republican river in all directions for eight days, going one hundred and forty miles South, and returned to Fort Sedgewick on Saturday, having seen no Indians nor any signs of them. General Potter returned from Pale Creek Crossing, after an absence of four days, without seeing any Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Arizona advices to June 8th say: The scouting party under Colonel Doyles has returned. They had several engagements with Indians, killing two, and wounding quite a number. General Gregg had been through Santa Maria and Wild William Fork counties and discovered no traces of Indians. He attributes the depredations committed to Indians from Colorado or the East. A company of the cavalry at Mogare mutinied, and killed the captain and lieutenant. General Gregg says he would make short work of the red-skins if he had six or eight companies of cavalry. Colonel L. F. Wright is recovering from his serious illness. A Prescott letter says the Democrats carried the county election. Two men were killed by Indians twenty miles from Prescott, on the 5th inst. Gregg is planning an extensive expedition to Tonto Basin.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1867.

THE DUNDERBERG.

The Dunderberg has been docked for repairs. She departs for France next week, convoyed by the Jean Bart and Themis.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Wm. Steele, a young merchant of Jersey City, committed suicide last night by bleeding. Cause, temporary derangement.

CHILD STEALING.

Mrs. Lizzie Morris Maynard and a policeman named Ralph Archibold have been arrested and held to bail, charged with stealing an illegitimate child belonging to Maria Smith Desmond.

BOARD OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

A metropolitan board of internal revenue, of which Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck is head, has been formed in this city under orders from Washington.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 24.—It is understood three gunboats, the Cherub, Huron and Britomarte, now on the Upper Lakes, will be presented to the new dominion by the Imperial Government on the first of July. The boats, with their armament, are valued at $100,000 each.

Earnings of Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, for May were one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, including fifty-one thousand for Government expenses, one hundred and one thousand; net profit seventy-one thousand.

Railroad Consolidation.

BUFFALO, June 24.—The consolidation of the Buffalo and State Line, and Erie and Northeast Railroads was completed to-day.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Return Match of Base Ball---The Masonic Pic-Nic---Commencement at Mansfield Female Seminary---Social Parties.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 25, 1867.

A return match game of base ball was played to-day at Delaware, between the Mansfield Club and University Club of Delaware. At the close of the game, the score stood: Mansfield, 50; University 18. H. L. Nell, of the Excelsior Club, Columbus, was umpire.

The Masonic pic-nic at Lexington yesterday was well attended, and passed off pleasantly, barring a little dash of rain just as the party was sitting down to refreshments, which discomposed matters for a season, at least. A hundred Masonic families were present.

The commencement exercises of the Mansfield Female Seminary took place to-night. A large number of strangers were present, and the exercises were of an interesting character.

This is a season of social parties, which are occurring every night. The magnificient growth of strawberries now in season make these reunions pleasant to the palate, at least. Mansfield, socially, is enjoying itself.

FRANKLIN AND JAMESTOWN RAILROAD.

Injunction Dissolved in United States Circuit Court, at Williamsport.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 25, 1867.

On motion and argument in the United States Court to-day, before their honors Judges Grier and McCandless, the injunction granted on Friday last against the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company was dissolved, and McDonald & Son were required to give security for the costs. Wm. Collins, Esq., of Cleveland, and John and Alfred B. McClaimont, of Franklin, were solicitors for the railroad, and Col. Blakeley and Mr. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, for the plaintiffs.

MEXICO.

Arrival of One of Maximilian's Officers.

The Emperor Pardoned and to Leave the Country.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—A dispatch from Galveston says an Austrian passed through there to-day, *en route* North, representing himself an officer of Maximilian's staff. It is stated the Emperor has been pardoned on condition of leaving the country as soon as the Port of Tampico or Vera Cruz opens for his departure.

FROM BOSTON.

Movements of the Presidential Party.

BOSTON, June 25.—The President was escorted to the Capitol this morning, and was greeted by loud and oft repeated huzzas by the thousands of persons who witnessed the scene. Proceeding to the Hall of Representatives, the President was welcomed by Governor Bullock in a brief speech, to which he replied. Lieut. Governor Claflin extended a similar welcome to Mr. Seward, who responded. Hon. J. A. Pond, President of the Senate, introduced Postmaster General Randall, who responded. Ladies and gentlemen present were introduced to the distinguished guests. Senator Wilson shook hands with and entered into a brief conversation with the President. The party were then conducted to the Senate Chamber, Governor's room and other parts of the Capitol.

BOSTON, June 25.—The President and suite visited Bunker Hill Monument and Charleston Navy Yard in the afternoon. On leaving the former he was met by the school children who sang "America" in unison. The President addressed them briefly with words of encouragement.

The President subsequently visited the Schoolship, where many distinguished men had previously assembled. She was towed down the harbor by the Government steamer Palos. The Boston yacht club, eight boats, proceeded in the same direction. The steamer Emiline also proceeded down the harbor with visiting Masons, in care of Dematoy Encampment of Templars. The President returned to the city in the afternoon. All parties were delighted with the trip. Delegates from the Legislature of New Hampshire and various city corporations invited the President to enjoy their hospitalities, but he was compelled to decline. The President leaves Boston to-morrow morning, going direct to Hartford, where he remains till the following morning, then visiting New Haven. A large number of citizens paid their respects to him during the evening at the hotel.

FROM ALBANY.

State Workingmen's Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—The State Workingmen's Assembly met to-day. The President's address opposes any premature movement in connection with the eight-hour system, and favors a corresponding reduction of wages in accordance with the reduction of hours. A resolution has been introduced calling upon the President and Congress to put into practical operation the eight-hour law in all Government works and establishments; also, calling on the National Labor Union, at its coming session, to reorganize the National Workingmen's party.

Maine Democratic Convention.

PORTLAND, ME., June 25.—The Democratic State Convention was held to-day. Charles P. Kimball, the President, made a speech in favor of taking the burden of taxation from the poor and placing it on the rich where it belonged, and opposing sumptuary legislation and the State constabulary. He was cheered enthusiastically.

The Convention nominated E. F. Pillsbury for Governor, and adopted resolutions of the usual Democratic character, and denouncing the present liquor law and State Constabulary, opposing the exemption of United States bonds from taxation, &c.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 25.—The Governor General and family arrived this afternoon per steamship Nestorian. A salute was fired from the garrison and war vessels, and a guard of honor of the 90th Regiment escorted him to his residence.

Registration in Virginia.

RICHMOND, June 25.—Registration in the city to-night stands 2,093 colored, to 1,280 whites; in the county 282 colored, to 95 whites.

United Presbyterian Intelligence.

Rev. G. P. Raitt will be installed as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Oakland, on the second Tuesday of September. Rev. Porter will preach the sermon, Rev. Collins will address the pastor and Rev. Graham the people.

Rev. R. B. Robertson, graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, was installed as pastor of the U. P. Church, at Buffalo, Butler Presbytery, on the 17th inst.

At the last meeting of the Chartiers Presbytery, held on the 18th inst, petitions for moderation of calls were granted from the congregations of Canonsburg and Chartiers Cross Roads. A call from the congregation of Chartiers, addressed to Rev. T. H. Hanna, was sustained and ordered to be forwarded to the Presbytery of Philadelphia for presentation. The resignation by Mr. McKee, of the pastoral charge of the congregation of Heads, of Wheeling, laid on the table at the last meeting, was taken up, when, after hearing the commission from the congregation, and some discussion by the members of Presbytery, final action was postponed and the paper again laid on the table till the next meeting. The congregations under care of Presbytery were recommended to contribute liberally to the fund about to be raised by the General Assembly for the erection of a church in San Francisco.

The next meeting of the Butler Presbytery will be held at Prospect on the third Tuesday of October, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Rev. D. H. French will be installed as pastor of the U. P. Church at Mansfield on the third Tuesday of September, at ten o'clock A. M., Rev. Kennedy to preach the installation sermon, Rev. Coon to address the pastor, and Rev. Hutchinson the people.

Rev. Marcus Ormond has resigned his pastorship of the united charges of Hookstown and Tumblinson Run.

The U. P. Presbytery of Marshield, having purchased the College at Iberia, and elected a new Board of Trustees, the persons elect will meet in the College Chapel on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing the Board, electing a President and Professors, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary for putting the Institution in complete working order.

HIGH SCHOOL APPLICANTS.—The examination of applicants for admission to the Pittsburgh Central High School commenced on Monday. At the conclusion of the examination, the numbers of the successful applicants and those granted a re-examination will be made known.

GEN. RAWLINGS'S SPEECH

General Grant's Views Reflected.

UNION---LOYALTY----EQUALITY.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We published, on Saturday, the speech of Major General Rawlings, to his old friends and neighbors at Galena, upon the present condition of political affairs. This speech has a peculiar significance. General Rawlings is the Chief of Staff to General Grant. He was General Grant's personal friend, and Chief of Staff during the entire war. He shares the confidence of the General of the army more than any other man in the country, and he merits that confidence because of his great personal integrity and patriotism, and for his ability as a soldier and an executive officer. The speech of General Rawlings is a careful and deliberate review of the political history of the last six years, and, while it will excite especial interest as coming from a gentleman of his standing and attainments, it will not be less interesting when accepted by the public as an exposition, to some extent, of the views and opinions of General Grant.

General Rawlings's speech will be welcomed by every Republican and Union man, North and South, who wishes order and peace restored on right principles, the Union once more in harmonious operation, and civil and political equality enjoyed by the whole people freely, and without partiality or obstruction. It is the voice of the army calling for that peace and union which its valor conquered, and for the extinction of every trace of the rebellion whose armed force it subdued. It affirms:

1. The power and duty of Congress and the President as the law-making power to protect and guard the American Union, and to preserve inviolate the Republican form of the National and State Governments, and the rights, liberties and property of this whole people.

2. That the condition of the country after the close of the war, and the refusal of the provisional or temporary governments to secure and protect the rights and liberties of the freedmen, demanded of Congress the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill without which these people would have remained subject to all the disabilities, with none of the protection of slavery.

3. That the rebellion was undertaken to establish a Government having as its basis the perpetuity of human slavery. That in dealing with the rebellion the United States, with great forbearance, during nearly three years, omitted to strike slavery, and by implication, to declare that when it did so, it destroyed the chattel character of the slave, made him a full freeman, and as such, entitled to an equality in political and civil rights with all other freemen. To have given the negro freedom, without political equality, would have exhibited the anomaly of four millions of freemen, neither citizens nor aliens, subject to the laws and yet not entitled to their full protection.

4. That the governments instituted by the President in the rebel States, having failed in almost every essential to adapt their constitutions to the republican form made necessary by the change in the political status of the many millions of the people of those States, it was the duty of Congress to inquire into these organizations, and, finding them both illegal and anti-republican, to refuse them representation. That it was in the power and it was the duty of Congress to sweep from existence any and all governments in any States which were anti-republican, as those governments in the rebel States are found to be, and to establish in the basis of republican equality.

5. That Congress was correct in its decision that no governments in these States denying suffrage to all freemen without distinction of race or color, were illegal and anti-republican, and is justified in denying representation to those States until they do grant suffrage to the people without such distinction.

6. The right of suffrage is the only secure means by which any person can protect his liberty, and that it cannot be denied to the colored freedmen, to whom he replied, Lieut. Governor Claflin extended a similar welcome to Mr. Seward, who responded. Hon. J. A. Pond, President of the Senate, introduced Postmaster General Randall, who responded. Ladies and gentlemen present were introduced to the distinguished guests. Senator Wilson shook hands with and entered into a brief conversation with the President. The party were then conducted to the Senate Chamber, Governor's room and other parts of the Capitol.

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The U. P. Presbytery of Marshield, having purchased the College at Iberia, and elected a new Board of Trustees, the persons elect will meet in the College Chapel on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing the Board, electing a President and Professors, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary for putting the Institution in complete working order.

Allegheny Temperance League.

This organization meet in the Rev. McMillan's (Reformed Presbyterian) Church, Sandusky street, last evening. In the absence of the President, Rev. J. B. Clark, Vice President Rev. McMillan took the chair. The exercises were opened by the Boyden Glee Club, of Boyden Lodge No. 217 Independent Order of Good Templars, which chanted "Now by Honor's Sacred Laws," followed by prayer by Rev. McMillan. The choir then sang the glee "Drink, O Drink with me."

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. On motion, the name of the Rev. Gutman was added to the list of Vice Presidents; also, the name of Mr. Stewart was added to the Executive Committee.

The committee on publication of the license law, and Judge Mellon's remarks upon the same, reported that they had one thousand copies for distribution.

Notice was given of the dedication of the newly located Temple of Honor, on Ohio street, near Beaver street. The dedicatory services will be public, under the auspices of Iron City Temple of Honor No. 5, and Hilltop No. 20, on Thursday evening next, to which all are invited.

A song by the Glee Club, "The social glass, it must be filled with water," was next in order.

Mr. Thos. T. Everett, Deputy Grand Worthy Scribe, of Pennsylvania, then addressed the audience, and in an able, excellent address, gave facts showing the progress of intemperance, and made a strong appeal to the people to stand up for a strong penal law to be embodied in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He also urged upon them to see that the new law be carried out. The speaker held his audience for one hour and a half in an eloquent and able address.

A song by the Boyden Glee Club, "Crystal Springs," followed.

Copies of the published law were then distributed, after which a vote of thanks to the speaker, and also to the Boyden Glee Club, was passed.

A collection was then taken up to assist in organizing a choir for the Allegheny Temperance Union, after which the doxology was sung and the Benediction pronounced.

A. V. R. R. Extension.

The mails over the Allegheny Valley Railroad commenced running yesterday to Brady's Bend, and will leave hereafter daily at 7:20 A. M. The Company will commence receiving freights for all points on the extension to-day. On the arrival of the mail train yesterday at Brady's Bend, Messrs. J. H. Haines and W. D. Slack, Superintendent and Secretary of the Brady's Bend Iron Works Company, took the officers and employees to Human's Hotel, and entertained them at dinner, for which kindness and hospitality the men of the train return their thanks. An excursion party, of which the City Councils will form a part, will go over the road on Thursday.

SUICIDE IN FAYETTE COUNTY.—Mention was made in the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday of the fact that a man had been found suspended by a rope to a tree, on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Fayette county. The following particulars have since been ascertained: The deceased was about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches in height, hazel eyes, black hair and sandy goatee. He wore a flannel shirt, cassimere pants and coat. The cord by which he was hanging was made from strong flax sewing thread. Justice Edgington, of Masontown, held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "death by suicide."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, will be held this morning at ten o'clock, at the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., on St. Clair street. Important business will be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Governor Geary has appointed Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, to represent Pennsylvania as Trustee of the Antietam National Cemetery Association, vice General John R. Brooke, resigned.

THADDEUS STEVENS'S POLICY.

Confiscation and Long Probation.

Interview of Southern Editor.

Mr. Drake, one of the editors of the Union Springs *Times*, who is now traveling in the Northern States, had an interview, a few days since, with Thaddeus Stevens at his home. We copy Mr. Drake's interesting report of the conference:

I visited Lancaster, and in the forenoon of Friday, 23d instant, obtained an audience. Mr. Stevens was in his fine library, quite feeble physically, but intellectually more vigorous, prompt and lucid than is usual in men seventy-four years old. He is tall, and has the bone of a large man, but is now very thin in flesh. The face and head are both good—the eye uncertain; the mouth, with its thin, closed lips and the strong jaw, tell the secret of the bitterness and love of despotic power and revenge that fills his heart and keeps the man alive. Upon first entering the room by a door, which gave me a full view of the man, there was something so like a smile on his face, that I thought his heart and his speeches, his conscience and his words were not in harmony. This soon flitted, and from that time to the close of the interview, the whole countenance—from the grand arched forhead to the hard chin—was the very ideal of cold, pitiless intellect. I told him who I was, the views I entertained, and requested that he would say nothing to me which he would desire kept secret. As he had been talking a great deal and was quite exhausted, I was forced to question rapidly, and confine myself to leading topics. The most of the conversation was heard by a gentleman who called with me, and who can vouch for its correctness, which is almost verbal.

I told him I had come to hear from him, whom I regarded as the great head and master of his party, just what his party demanded and where their demands would stop—upon what terms and at what probable time his party would recognize the Southern States as equal members of the Government—and to ask his interpretation of the present measure of reconstruction. Then prefacing the question with the remark, that it was an indelicate one to a gentleman, I asked:

"Do you pursue your harsh policy as a party measure for the purpose of intimidation?"

He answered at once: "I do nothing merely for party purposes. I regard my proposed action as equitable, and resting upon principles of law."

"But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision of the Constitution are you warranted in perverting a war made to overthrow hateful institutions, and the right itself to make which was doubtful, into an excuse for going beyond its purposes, in treating the defeated so harshly as you propose?"

"The Constitution does not enter into the question—has nothing to do with it at all. You made an issue of war. The North—whether wisely or unwisely it is no use now to inquire—has conquered you. By a thousand acts, which some of my party seem now to forget the Government recognized you as a belligerent nation, and your defeat left you no rights under the Constitution, nor any claim to be treated by its provisions. While you were belligerents, I regarded you as great criminals, who had forfeited all rights of person as well as property. I propose to deal with you by the laws of war, though not caring to have those laws executed to the full extent of hanging the poor devils, I regard it as a matter of the simplest equity to punish you by fines at least to indemnify loyal men for the damage sustained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation measure, Mr. Stephens—will you be satisfied with no less?"

"No, sir. Anything less would be unjust to those wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party to your support?"

"I do not know—we had hard work to secure the passage of the Military Bill—but I shall take care of myself, and devote all my strength and ability on this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men in the South, who took an oath of loyalty to the United States Government in good faith, upon the assurance that they would be treated as citizens. The unsettled condition of politics bears hard upon them. Lands are valueless, and industry is discouraged. If you—and I say you because you are your party—intend to perfect the proposed confiscation, do it quickly. Do not torment the South by delay and uncertainty. Bring those people at once, let him tell any more lies to honest people. Let the issue be distinct and well understood. You are consistent, and have been frank at least."

Mr. S. now complained of being very tired. I begged him to answer one or two more questions.

"Would you be pleased to see organized in Alabama a party, after the model of Tennessee, under such men as Bowmlon, a few of which, I am sorry to say, we have among us—Gen. Stanford, for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly: "It is not a matter of men at all, it would depend upon circumstances and principles. We would inquire whether you had a State and"—

I interrupted, feeling that he was dodging, and asked the following question:

"Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize a government enfranchising the negro, providing for his education, and giving ample guarantees for his protection, before the courts and in society, and under that government should send good men, who could take the 'test oath,' to Congress, would you admit her to representation?"

Without a moment's pause, he answered with strong emphasis, "Yes, sir," and thus closed the interview.

GEN. LONGSTREET REINFORCED.

Letter from Gen. Jeff Thompson.

LOUISVILLE, June 16, 1867.

George D. Prentice, Esq.:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—You desire me to write you my feelings and opinions under the existing political condition of the country. Your friendship to me in the dark days of the late war, while we were political enemies, gives you the right to command my services in any way that I can return your kindness, and therefore I will comply with your request, and in as few words as possible express my sentiments. I might cover the whole ground when I say that I heartily concur in the sentiments of General James Longstreet, but General Longstreet was a professional soldier, who fought like a hero, and surrendered like a hero; his sight was good, and he may not go far enough in his language to place himself right before the world; therefore I, who was a civilian before the war, and gallantly buckled on my sabre to contend for certain "rights" (as was the case with the armies on either side,) I can go further than General Longstreet, for I have resumed my social status and have not changed my occupation.

I tell you, then, plainly that I never fought the United States because I hated the United States. I never fought the North because I hated the North. I

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

COMMERCIAL, - - - - - -	$13,168 00
Gazette, - - - - - -	12,486 14
Chronicle, - - - - - -	12,125 00
Dispatch, - - - - - -	12,051 79
Post, - - - - - -	7,865 15

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

COMMERCIAL, - - - - - -	$78,338
Dispatch, - - - - - -	75,616
Chronicle, - - - - - -	68,610
Gazette, - - - - - -	65,997
Post, - - - - - -	33,042

THE prosecution in the case of SURRATT are said to be withholding till towards the close of the trial testimony of a startling character. That which has already been introduced makes out a strong case.

THE speech of General RAWLINS, Chief of GRANT'S Staff, is attracting no little attention. A condensed and clear statement of its principal points, by the Chicago *Tribune*, will be found in our columns to-day.

THE *Tribune* is vigorously combatting the principle laid down by Chief Justice CHASE, that the formidable proportions of the Rebellion did not rob it of its treasonable character, or exempt the participants from the consequences of their treason. Heavy work, one would suppose, for weather so warm as we are now having. But Mr. GREELEY has "a passion for such things," as was said of the man who hung himself at his bed-post.

FIFTY-THREE arrests were made, in New York last Sunday, under the excise law. Of these, fifteen were for selling liquor, and the rest naturally followed under the several charges of being drunk, disorderly, or drunk and disorderly. Could the fifteen have been arrested first, the number of the rest would doubtless have been sensibly less. Only two of the entire number were women, one for selling liquor and the other for being disorderly—principal and satellite. This is rather a creditable show for the fair sex—two to 51. Women figure in much larger proportion, lately, in the police reports of Pittsburgh.

GENERAL LONGSTREET says, he did not intend to coincide with the Radicals in his letters on Reconstruction, but only meant to utter the sentiments and recommendations which he deemed best adapted to promote the interests of the Southern people, his brethren. This is additional testimony to the justice and wisdom of the Reconstruction law passed by Congress, which General LONGSTREET advised the Southern people to cheerfully submit to and adopt. And the testimony is the stronger, because indirect and coming from one who has no personal partialities for Congress which created the law, or for the party which approves it. General LONGSTREET'S statement also confirms the position that we have long ago taken, viz: that the Republican Union party are the best friend that the Southern people have, while their recreant old political leaders have deserted them, and the Democratic party that they too much trusted, has first attempted, for its own ends, to cheat them, and failing in that, has dropped them with contempt. If the Southern people will listen to General LONGSTREET'S counsel, and conform to the just requirements of the laws of Congress, their path will be straight, short and safe to their proper position in the Union.

ANTECEDENT PROBABILITIES.

An inference worthy of consideration in deciding on the truth or falsity of a proposition or opinion, may sometimes be drawn from a antecedent probabilities. This method may be very properly applied to the different and antagonistic interpretations given to the reconstruction law. And we maintain that of the two classes of opinions which have been expressed, those of the Military Commanders, coinciding with the principles of the Republican party, have the decided preponderance on the score of antecedent probabilities.

Looking at the facts, we find the formal official "opinion" of the Attorney General on one hand, an elaborate document, prepared evidently to order, to justify a policy desired, if not determined on, by the President. On the other hand, we find the Commanders, with the law in their hands, going forth to execute it, under instructions from the Government, and carrying into effect its provisions according to their plain, simple meaning. The probabilities, thus far, are, that these practical men are right and that the Executive counsellor is wrong. Again, on the publication of the Attorney General's opinion, we find all rebeldom in raptures with it, and the general acclamation of the unreconstructed is, "A DANIEL come to judgment, yes, a DANIEL." But, not to mention such men as Governor ORR, General LONGSTREET, General JEFF. THOMPSON and others whose minds have emerged from the secession darkness and chaos, we find on the other hand the practical interpretation given by the Commanders, approved by the loyal people.

Still further, these military agents of the law are men who have been the tried friends of the Union in evil report and in good report, in danger and suffering; they have no temptations of ambition to sway their judgment; they have no wedded "policy" to vindicate or to avenge, and their course is not calculated to secure the smiles of their superiors in the civil administration, nor has it done so. In addition to all these things, they are *on the ground* and in full view of their work, in the midst of the people lately in insurrection, while the President and his counsellors have but the reports of affairs, and those often communicated by persons and commissions only notorious for their undiminished hostility to the Union Government. Under all these circumstances we maintain, as we have said, that antecedent probabilities incline the convictions of every candid and unprejudiced person decidedly in favor of the views taken by the military commanders and against those of the Attorney General.

Now, without going into detail of the points on which they differ, the whole case, as to its results, may be presented in the practical, direct, common sense statements of the two generals, in which, no doubt, the others concur.

General SICKLES, in his letter asking to be relieved from the command of his military district, and requesting a Court of Inquiry, says that he does this in order that he may vindicate himself "from the accusation of the Attorney General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President." He adds, that "Congress having declared these so-called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney General, that military authority has not superceded them, prevents the execution of the reconstruction acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property, or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interest in these States with ruin."

Gen. SHERIDAN writes a letter to Gen. GRANT which has all the directness and sincerity of that great soldier's character. SHERIDAN thinks, that MR. STANBERY'S interpretation of the law on registration practically opens "a broad and macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on."

We have no hesitation in saying, that any twelve or twelve thousand men worthy to sit on a jury and judge of evidence, would, without having the box, decide that the antecedent probabilities, and the attendant circumstances, and the consequences as far as yet seen, all go to show that the Generals have understood the law correctly, and that the Attorney General has obscured, twisted and perverted it from its true significancy and design. Whether this has been an original conception of the President's counsellor, or a happy after thought of his own, on the failure of his veto, makes no difference.

IMMIGRATION AND WAGES.

A number of things have occurred lately to indicate that there is an unusual degree of anxiety felt among persons, who work for wages, in relation to their future prospects. To come to the point at once, there is evidently an apprehension that the wages of labor are likely to be diminished, under the operation of a law that no human adroitness can long evade, by the supply growing to an excess beyond the demand. The source of supply which is regarded thus with apprehension is, the immigration of laborers and workmen from foreign countries. Some concern has been expressed, in various ways, on this point. The Convention in this city was not the first to express it, nor will it be the last. Nor is the feeling confined to any political party. As it has properly no connection with the current party arrangements and political questions, but belongs, as a proper subject of thought and opinion, to all classes and persons irrespective of politics, it was the more injudicious in the Convention to introduce it, and express so decided an opinion on the subject.

In a practical point of view, however, there can be no doubt that the immense immigration, should it continue, will materially enhance the supply of labor in all its varieties, and therefore will be likely, as there is no indication of a corresponding increase in the demand, to lower the price of it. And there is quite as little room to doubt, that the influx of foreign population will continue, unless some unforeseen cause should occur to check or suspend it. The policy of the country has been always favorable to immigration, and so it will doubtless continue to be for some time. The evidence of something like a regurgitating wave in public sentiment, the source of law, to which we have referred, is perhaps an omen of what may be in the future, but as yet it is not likely to sensibly affect the tide of incoming foreign people.

When we compare the condition of working people in foreign *countries* with that of our own, we will see the grounds for expecting the *continuance* of the migration hither. It is purely a business movement—the same that has led the thousands of New England people to settle at an early day the Western Reserve, and, later, the new States of the West. Our farmer friends can readily see, why English and Scotch farm laborers accustomed to earn, besides their board, about $85 per year, should be willing to come here where they can earn their board and $150 wages. And it is even better with mechanics, and skilled hands in manufacturing business. Masons, stone cutters, carpenters, smiths, moulders and engine men receive in England and Scotland wages that range from thirty to fifty shillings sterling per week, that is, from $7 50 to $10. Much the smaller proportion, the better class of skilled workmen, receive wages above $8 a week. In this country, the wages of the same classes may be fairly stated at one hundred and twenty per cent. above these rates, or considerably more than double. And the same proportion holds with reference to the class of ordinary laborers about towns, who in England earn on an average only about $2.50 a week.

It is true that expenses are, and have been for some time, more here than there, in the articles of rent, bread, meat, potatoes, clothing, etc., the details of which we need not give. But the advantage is strongly on the side of this country for all kinds of labor. And while it is so, men will come here, if they can, and their coming in large numbers, as at present, will unavoidably affect wages. Yet that does not, by any means, afford *of itself* good argument against their coming. No great political party has been foolish enough to rest its policy on so narrow a foundation. Parties that have tried the experiment have uniformly failed, since the end proposed and the corresponding effort did not embrace the *public* good, but only the advantage of a class. The competition of labor *in the* country, under the law of demand and supply, no legislation has ever attempted to prevent or control, except for limited periods by patents. Competition between labor in the country and labor abroad, is all that tariff regulations contemplate in their provisions. And what laws have not attempted, parties and Unions cannot effect.

FOUR persons—only four—have been held to answer, in Harrisburg, for stealing property belonging to the State! The articles stolen were legislative books and documents! They were sold to the paper makers. Times are dull at the State Capital in the vacation of the Legislature.

THE pugilistic mania continues to rage, under the dog star, and pummelings and poundings, by men of canine temper and training, suggest the propriety of subjecting such specimens of humanity to a regimen similiar to that applied to the canine race in dog days. A muzzle and collar on those running at large, would be at least a suitable distinction, as well as afford safety to the public.

ANOTHER large company of stump speakers, a number of them colored men, has gone South for the purpose of carrying on the political campaign there. The success of the former effort has led to this measure. Judicious men can, no doubt, be of great service to all classes of people in the Southern States, by spreading knowledge, by allaying passions, by removing prejudices. Only such men should be employed in the work.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Tribune*, who claims to have traveled much in the West, asserts—contrary to nearly everybody else—that in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, the prospect of even an average crop of corn is poor indeed. In Missouri, he says, the prospect is better; but on the whole, he thinks the great staple of the West, the corn crop, this year, cannot by any fair calculation be set down at more than one-half to two-thirds of the usual yield, and the chances are that it will be even less. The wheat, he says, looks better, and if rust, weevil, grasshoppers, or anything else don't prevent, there will be a tolerable yield. The potato crop is assailed by the bug, and the writer sees nothing to rejoice over in the prospect. But the hay is heavy and fine, and the fruit crop of every description unequaled. This is the first croak, concerning the crop prospect, we have heard.

THE story of young Santa Anna about his old uncle, the General, has another side to it, of course, as every body could see when he told it. It appears that the General was under a sort of duress in the house of Naphaiyi on Staten Island. But it was with his own consent, to protect him from a set of harpies, sharpers and *shysters* from New York, who were leagued together to extract money from him on various pretenses. The nephew appears to have been partly their agent and partly their dupe in a portion of their proceedings. On the whole the old General seems to have had a troublesome time while in the vicinity of New York, and to have been fleeced, under various pretexts, of a good deal of cash. His position, as represented at latest accounts, in the hands of the Mexicans, can hardly be more vexatious. In the one case he was rapidly relieved of his money, in the other he has some chances of escaping without the loss of his head. But from both views it is evident that the old man of many vicissitudes is about played out—mind, body and estate.

PERHAPS it cannot be helped, but it is nevertheless unpleasant to see enfeebled or maimed soldiers in the character of mendicants. The cases, it is true, are not numerous, but even the few excite emotions and reflections that are not at all agreeable. We do not agree with the cynical statement that they demonstrate the ingratitude of the public. The country has been liberal to her brave soldiers. Large provisions have been made for the comfortable maintenance of many of them—wounded, sick, homeless. Pensions and bounties have been dispensed with a liberal hand. Still the honorable *blue* appears in the streets, occasionally in connection with the outstretched hand or hat and solicitation for charity. Homes, hospitals, repeats cannot answer for every case. Pensions are not sufficient for all who receive them. Nothing will answer, short of legislation that *discriminates* in favor of the more needy, and to this the less needy and those who are not needy at all would be the last to object. The *real purpose* of pension laws cannot be secured without discrimination of this kind.

Reminiscence of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In reflecting upon the operations of the Board of Trade, and the influence it exercises over the important interests and movements of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, I have felt deep regret that the detailed record of its origin and early operations are forever lost. They can exist only in the memories of our oldest citizens, who then were members and yet survive. Many of its earliest and most active members—men who were ever alive to and active in promoting the best interests of the city, have long ceased from their labors on earth, and we can only recall their active business habits, intelligent industry and broad benevolence, and from the happy results growing out of them, be stimulated to imitate them in seeking to promote the best interests and true welfare of our people.

The terrible fire that desolated Pittsburgh in April, 1845, destroyed all the records of the Board of Trade up to that period, including, of course, the history of its origin and organization.

Like many valuable institutions and important enterprises, it had a small beginning. In the year 1833, John Harper and —— Eckey, Esqs., called at my office, at the Globe Cotton Factory, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, for the purpose of consulting about and arranging preliminaries for organizing a Board of Trade. The result of this conference was the preparation of a call, by Mr. Harper, of merchants and manufactures, to assemble in meeting for consultation upon the subject.

This call was signed by many of our citizens, on presentation to them at the Bank of Pittsburgh, as they visited that institution for the transaction of their regular business. The first meeting was held at Irwin's building, corner of Fourth and Market streets. The importance and expediency of establishing a Board of Trade was there discussed, and resolutions passed for its organization, and the necessary committees appointed for drawing up Constitution, procuring subscriptions, &c. I do not remember, with certainty, who was our first President, but believe it was Mr. Benjamin Bakewell.

In all matters pertaining to the interests of Pittsburgh and our county, the Board of Trade has ever taken an active and often initiative part. It is not my my intention to write of the many advantages which have resulted from the establishment and action of the Board to our business men and citizens generally. If that be thought desirable I leave it to others actually co-operating with its more recent movement. My purpose has simply been, by reference to its origin and early existence, to call out the reminiscences of its early members, that something of its early history may be rescued.

I remember, among its members, at its earliest date, the names of Messrs. Benjamin Bakewell, Thos. Bakewell, Michael Tieman, Wm. Bell, Michael Allen, George Grant, Lewis Hutchinson, John D. Davis, Thomas M. Howe, John Shipton, Wm. Wade, James W. Brown, Lyon, Shorb & Co.

L. P.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday afternoon last the miniature yacht, the John T. Ford, measuring only two and a half tons, took her departure from Baltimore, pursuant to previous announcement, for Europe. On board were Captain C. W. Gould, her commander, and his crew, Messrs. B. D. Riddle, John Shaney and a boy named Edward Murphy.

The specie shipments for New York Saturday were as follows: Per City of Antwerp, $100,000; Morning Star, $212,300; Cimbria, $74,500; America, $5,000. The total shipment for the week is $392,300; from 1st of January to date, $25,460,564.

The sewing machine is said to be likely to have a rival in another similar invention recently made, by which all kinds of garments are both woven and sewed at the same time. The sowing of the seam is reported to be stronger even than hand sewing, and perfectly smooth and even.

Georgia wheat has commenced to arrive in Cincinnati, and is pronounced prime.

It is stated that the frequent and late rains of the present season have bread, in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., blue-black bugs, about a quarter of an inch long, whose appetite for green things is quite terrible to behold. They go through everything, from the most delicate plant to the largest trees, and are driving farmers and gardeners distracted with their ravages.

We do not know whether it is to frighten Congressmen, or simply as a matter of news, but it is certain there are alarming reports of sickness at Washington. The whole city is filthy as a pig-sty, and as the authorities take no sanitary precautions whatever, it is fast becoming worse. Typhoid fever, as an epidemic, is already alarmingly prevalent; in one short block thirty cases were reported on Saturday, and Dr. Page, examiner in the patent office, has had four children sick with it, one of whom is dead. And this is only a specimen case. The city is now overrun with fever, and cholera is confidently expected.

Steel rails are fast becoming popular with railroad men, as it is found that their durability proves more than an offset to their increased cost at first. The Hudson River and the New Jersey Railroads are taking the lead in the use of these rails.

The steamer Adkins has arrived at St. Louis with 560 barrels of flour which had been sent there for sale, but which was returned for want of a purchaser.

The long contemplated bridge over the falls, or rapids of the Ohio at Louisville, has been commenced. The preliminary surveys are completed.

PERSONAL.

—A Washington letter, about the Surratt trial, says Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, refused to become one of the counsel for the prosecution till he was satisfied that business was meant. He expressly stipulated that there should be no repetition of the Jeff. Davis farce, and had a long and free conference with Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanbery before entering upon the case. He also carefully examined the evidence in possession of the District Attorney, and declares his confident belief that Surratt will be convicted.

—Of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett a Jenkins writes as follows: Here is a tall, stately woman, dark and swarthy as Cleopatra, with hair lifted entirely from her brow, and a braid, just the head frosted, but thick and heavy as a ship's cable, coiled around her head, with heavy golden row boats suspended from her ears, in place of ear rings; a sky blue silk petticoat, with a black silk overskirt, and bracelets heavy and strong enough to have chained Andromeda to the rock from the beginning of time to this day. She has taken off her dainty kids, and, the wonder is how did she manage to get them on over those magnificent diamonds? She looks at the "Esterhazy's," she glances at her own flashing hands, and then says: "Why, these diamonds don't compare with mine." Any American must exult with her. This daring remark, sunning a man from some unseen quarter like magic, who says: "You remember, Mrs. Bennett, you bought your diamonds when we could afford to sell a single stone for $1,000 in gold." This most distinguished-looking woman is Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*. She is attended by a very small man who wears an eye glass, and carries a very slim cane, and she cannisits him from time to time, after the fashion of David Copperfield's sturdy aunt and Mr. Dick.

—Here is a personal sketch of the Czar, taken during his recent visit to Paris: "He seems rather slender than otherwise, has an oval face, strikingly resembling that of his father, a fine, soft complexion, clear, light brown eyes, a full head of brown hair, and sports a moustache, and short side whiskers. The expression of his face is far more amiable than that borne on his photographs."

—Major Wickliff Cooper, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, was killed by Indians, near Fort McPherson, recently. He served through the war of the rebellion, entering the army as a private soldier, and winning his way by distinguished gallantry to the colonelcy of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, and a Major's commission in the regular army. His family reside in Frankfort, we believe.

—The Youngstown (Ohio) *Register*, announces the death of Robert Grierson, father of the famous General Grierson, at the advanced age of eighty years, and says: "Mr. Grierson will be remembered as an active citizen of Youngstown from about the year 1825 to 1850. He was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when about thirty years of age. He lived in Pittsburgh, Penna., until his removal to Youngstown about 1825. During his stay here he was conspicuous as an active and industrious man of generous impulses and sturdy character. On leaving Youngstown he went to Jacksonville, Ills., where he acquired considerable property, and closed a long and eventful life in the presence of his surviving children, among whom was Gen. B. H Grierson."

AN English letter writer affirms that the United States exerts a powerful influence over the questions which agitate Great Britain. He says: "To-day one sees with the eye the action going on, and by broad marks admitting of no error, traces certain political changes in England to causes which lie in the American Republic. Had there been no suppression of the rebellion we would have had no Reform Bill. The success of the Confederates, weakening as it would have done the power of the North, would also have rivetted with fresh force every clamp that impedes the operation of the popular will. General Grant and the late Mr. Lincoln have almost as much to do with the democratic nature of our Reform Bill, and the astonishing assent to it on the part of the Tories, as Mr. Disraeli's ambition to appear in history as the author of a great constitutional change, or even as the imposing demonstrations of the unenfranchised themselves."

Imports and Exports.

The import entries for the past week, at New York, including the dry goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,366,112, against the total entries of $6,746,943 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,085,804, against $2,267,082 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $582,890, against $1,408,286 same week last year. The customs for the week are $2,102,000. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,045 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,064.

The gold values of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	February	$25,194,290
August	23,615,423	March	21,367,197
September	20,885,508	April	20,307,167
October	23,308,020	May	21,475,525
November	15,907,917	June 3	4,226,883
December	19,500,081	June 15	4,993,859
January	20,832,365	June 22	5,366,112
Total since July 1			$203,949,889
Against the same time last year			208,774,138
Decrease since July 1			$ 84,823,249

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New York, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$ 13,486,190	March	$ 20,475,226
August	12,923,519	April	17,883,596
September	15,761,229	May	15,933,541
October	14,812,241	June 5	2,437,899
November	13,384,200	June 12	2,216,823
December	17,413,537	June 19	3,085,804
January	15,448,647		
February	15,452,509		
Total since July 1			$174,477,447
Against same time last year			211,161,441
Decrease since July 1			$ 36,683,987
Gold, June 22, 1867			138 ⅜ cent.
Gold, June 23, 1866			135 ⅛ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New York are as follows since July 1:

July	$ 5,821,459	February	$ 2,124,161
August	1,287,881	March	1,891,141
September	831,500	April	1,291,283
October	1,865,450	May	9,043,154
November	1,766,500	June 8	2,216,823
December	3,297,270	June 15	2,730,963
January	2,758,762	June 22	582,890
Total since July 1			$40,231,824
Against same time last year			67,296,757
Decrease since July 1			$27,064,923

Americans in Japan.

A Japan letter of a late date says: "Americans who have come over here since our closer connection with China and Japan, are full of plans—as Yankees naturally are—for enriching themselves and benefitting the Japanese Government and the balance of mankind. Some of these plans have grown into projects. A man came over by the Hermann as the representative of many capitalists, for the purpose of establishing gas works both in Jeddo and Yokohama. He is received very favorably by the authorities, who agree to act in the matter of permission according to our Minister's advice, so that the probabilities are that this village, perhaps the capital also, will be lighted with gas ere long. Other energetic men are now about, forming Japanese acquaintances and gathering statistics with a view to opening coal mines, building cotton and rice mills, so that these Japanese products may be disposed of at home. Aside from these, no less than six persons have come with the intention of taking troupes of Japanese jugglers and acrobats to the States. The back-wards of by-places, and unrented godowns have been the scenes of gratuitous displays of Japanese skill nearly every day since these managers got here. If each succeeds in collecting a company the business may possibly be overdone in America next year.

The Future of Business and Prices.

The prospect of an abundant harvest is regarded by the New York *Bulletin* not as the principal reason for expecting better business the coming year. It regards the prospect to rest chiefly on "the certainty of values remaining somewhere near their present standard." As nobody buys on a declining market, it thinks the "general decline in prices has been the leading cause for the great stagnation in trade during the past year." Arguing from this the *Bulletin* says:

The point we would urge, then, is simply this: That while a return to specie payments has been talked of, and fifty different methods suggested to the government for reaching that desirable end, we have quietly been accomplishing one of the most difficult and trying portions of the task, in the reduction of prices from the inflated, exorbitant rates which obtained at the end of the war, to a point very much nearer a gold value—and this has been done without any of the usual financial panic, or sacrifice of property, as was by many deemed almost inevitable at the start. The wages, too, are much indebted to the cash system of business which has prevailed since last fall.

It is extremely unlikely that the coming twelve months will see a decline in values at all equal to that which has occurred during the past, except possibly in a few articles where prices have been sustained by scarcity or other artificial causes, as for instance in breadstuffs. A further material decline must now depend upon a decline in gold—which can take place only by diminishing the volume of paper currency afloat, and this will be—and for the safety of our business should be—done by a very gradual process.

In a recent letter Mr. Forney referred to efforts making by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, whereby Philadelphia and the Central were to be made the medium of the trade and travel between the old world and the West. On this point the *Press*, in a subsequent issue, remarks: "We understand that a movement is already being made by large capitalists to establish here new houses devoted to the prosecution of the increased commerce of which this city will soon become the center. By vigorous efforts in the direction indicated, the advantages of our superior route to the West can be utilized, and the extent of our business transactions greatly increased."

THE GREAT TONIC,
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Dyspepsia—Mishler's Bitters.
Dys pia—Mishler's Bitters.
Costiveness—Mishler's Bitters.
Heartburn—Mishler's Bitters.
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Liver Complaint—Mishler's Bitters.
Headache—Mishler's Bitters.
Kidney Diseases—Mishler's Bitters.
Impure Blood—Mishler's Bitters.
Fever and Ague—Mishler's Bitters.
And in fact any disease arising from a disorganized state of the Stomach.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
MCCLARAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth. Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

TONIC.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is a sure preventive of the effects of Malaria.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
The Great Remedy of Diseases.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Regulates the Female Organs in Irregularities.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
The Great Appetizer.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is compounded of Herbs and Pure spirits.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Is not a Mineral Poison.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will effect a lasting cure in all cases of Dyspepsia.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Will soon supercede all similar remedies.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Has performed some of the most extraordinary cures on record.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
Do not fail to give them a trial.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Stimulates the torpid Liver.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Invigorates the whole System.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Purifies the Blood.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Strengthens the whole System.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS
Can show more genuine cures than any other Bitters or Medicine.

Remember the place,
FLEMING & Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 84 Market street.

CROQUET. CROQUET.

I have just received a fine assortment of the above, ranging in price from $2 to $25 per set; the finest assortment in the city. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ws No. 136 WOOD STREET.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at
nov9 105 FIFTH STREET.

CEMENT,

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

PRODUCE—

50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 3 Mackerel,
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
4000 bush Corn,
2 ½ bbl R Butter.

STURGEON BROS.

MARBLE WORKS, NEW YORK.
MARBLE MANTELS, SLABS, FLOOR TILINGS, MARBLE AND WHITE MONUMENTS, IRON CEMETERY RAILINGS, &c., &c. Considerably reduced from former prices, as we house offers better inducements to buyers, prices and information. WATHAM & COMPANY, 2213 West 18th street, New York.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.

ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. For sale by F. MUSSMAN'S, No. 69 Fifth street Exchange, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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WANTED.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds for sale.
JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

HORSES,

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,

Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, a No. 105 FIFTH STREET. n29

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KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

Our Warehouse and Office

Has been removed from No. 88 Water street to our Works, situated on GREENOUGH STREET, (a continuation of First street,) immediately above the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and adjoining the City Gas Works, where all orders will have prompt attention.

LLOYD & BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1867.

BOTTLED ALES.

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands: SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUGAR, SUGAR,

SUGAR. SUGAR.

REFINED SUGARS of all grades. Hard and Soft, for Preserving Fruit and Jellies.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

GREAT SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN

THE TOWN OF MARKLE, situated on the Connellsville Railroad, at Sutes's Station, 28 miles from Pittsburgh, on June 26th, will be sold to the highest bidder, 163 beautiful town lots, running from ½ to 1 acre each, only one-quarter cash, balance in one, two and three years. Don't fail to attend the sale on WEDNESDAY, June 26th. Cars leave the Connellsville depot at 7 o'clock, A. M., returning at 7 o'clock P. M. SMITH & MESKIMEN, Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 186 and 188 Liberty street.

STRAWBERRIES.

Our crop of Strawberries this season is very large and superior, and includes JUCUNDA; OUR NO. 700; FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, RUBY, NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, etc. Families, Hotels, Restaurants and dealers furnished on the most favorable terms. Shipments made to any point desired, in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening first are the best for this purpose. Our Exhibition will be on the 26th and 27th of this month. All orders left at our MARKET STAND, or

NO. 137 LIBERTY STREET,

Will receive prompt attention. J. KNOX.

CHERRY SEEDER.

CHERRY SEEDER

Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these useful Machines. It pays for itself in time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in seeding our crop of Cherries. The Machine is cheap, simple, durable and handsome; the hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.
Retail price $2 00 ws

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AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the large st and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated, the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE,
eod Proprietor.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP.

SAVES TIME.
SAVES LABOR.
SAVES MONEY.
SAVES WOMEN.

IT WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE FABRIC. IT IS A GREAT

DOMESTIC BLESSING.

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Sole Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh.

JAMES McNALLY,

51 HAND STREET,

Would beg to call the attention of the public and trade to his large and well assorted stock of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., all in the latest Spring styles; Irish Table Linens, Towellings, &c. Tailors and others would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

REDDING'S

RUSSIA SALVE,

[ESTABLISHED 1806.]

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX,

Is the Universal Remedy for

Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, and all Flesh Wounds; for Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Piles, and Old Sores; Fresh Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Diseases.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is a *purely Vegetable Ointment*, made from the very best materials, and for healing powers there is not a remedy extant, or any other preparation before the public. Its timely application has been the means in many cases of saving valuable lives, of relieving a vast amount of suffering, and will recommend itself in reality to

Sixty Years' General Use of the Russia Salve in a Healing Ointment.

For sale by all Druggists and Apothecaries.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors,
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JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET ST.,

NOW OFFERS AT VERY LOW PRICES

DRESS GOODS,

GRENADINES,
FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH ORGANDIES,
FOULARD SILKS,
LACE SHAWLS,
LACE CIRCULARS.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
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BANKERS.

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BANKERS,

No. 57 Market St., Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
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MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apis-eod

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Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OIL WELL TUBING,

GENUINE

Lap Weld Gas Pipe,

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.

Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,

SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,

Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.

COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK, are invited to give us a call.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUISA MUHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New York

Have just published, by L. Muhlbach,

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FAMILY. Translated by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper cover, $1 50; Cloth, $2. "Each succeeding novel of the well-known Muhlbach series adds to Mrs. Mundt's reputation.—*N. Y. Times.*

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Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

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canvass for Chas. W. Elliott's new work, REMARKABLE CHARACTERS AND MEMORABLE PLACES OF THE HOLY LAND. The cont

The Daily Commercial

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

BY "THE BISHOP OF PETROLIA."

Oh, Johnny, take a friend's advice,
And marry not to soon—
Listen to wisdom, and delay
The hanging of honeymoon.
Wait till you've saved five hundred dollars
And made a cot your own;
Wait till your heart may beat within
A bosom fully grown.

You'll make a better husband then,
And Kate a better wife,
And sweeter babies by far shall give
A luster to your life.
Then sitting and prattle on your knee,
Until within their eyes
You own shall see mirrored a glass
The promised paradise.

Oh, Johnny, listen; Mrs. Brown,
Your fretful neighbor there,
Ten years ago was all that man
Called beautiful and fair.
But now, where are the rose-buds, pearl
That bloomed upon her cheek?
Oh, Johnny, let those mournful eyes
To you a warning speak.

In the meantime, now sweet with Kate
The gloaming hour to rove;
How sweet to court in quiet paths
Or music scented grove.
Spring hangs her jewels on the boughs
Who a constant lovers meet;
And autumn lays his locks of gold
With blessings at their feet.

The moon, uprising, wills the clouds
Should hasten to their lair,
While she dissolves her smiles for love
In silver every where.
But youthful hearts, who know to read
The secrets of the skies,
Must pause e'er they aspire to look
Through very different eyes.

So, Johnny, be advised by me,
And marry not so soon;
Think of the gall that may be yours
After the honeymoon.
Wait till you've provided for
The coming baby day;
Till nature's strength in all give
Your intellect fair play.

NASBY'S LAST.

The Secret History of the Raleigh Trip.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (
June 10, 1867. (

I accompanied the President to Rawly. The President doesn't feel safe at goin any where without me to arrange the details and do the nice financeerin which is necessary.

The Rawly trip wuz the okkasion uv a serious trouble in the Cabinet. The President wuz in favor uv it. Ez he sed, he wuz essensherly uv a fillial persuasion. He had alluz experienced a most consumin love for his parents, perlikerly fur them on his father's side. He hed swung around the entire circle uv offishel honor, and hed found traitors on all sides, but he could lay his hand on his heart and say that he hed never knowd a troo man but who, at some period uv his life, hed a father. Why, then, should we not honor our fathers? How cood it be better dun than by laying corner stuns? His father deceest in 1812, and it was time that this dooty wuz attended to. Besides, at this crisis in the affairs uv the country, with Wilson and Kelley a snortin through the South, he felt it wood be a good thing to show ourselves.

Sew and felt that it wuz well to go. Filial love was charmin. Shakspeer, who wuz ez justly celebrated ez a dramatist ez one he cood nenshun, wuz for dipiomatic telegrafin, remark, "How sharps a nor as a serpent's tooth it is to hev a thankless child," the troth uv which he hed experienced, ez he hed been styled the father uv the Republican party, but that wuz not to the pint. It is the duty uv every son to joy corner stuns. In this case it would perhaps hev bin more creditable hed it bin done fifty years ago, but wat difference is it? It is natral, ez we are about bein gathered to our fathers; to remember em. Besides, he hed a little speech which he felt he'd like to deliver. He wantid to bear testimony to the patriotism uv the son uv Jacob Johnson; particklerly to our colored brethren in North Carliny who hev bin listnin to Kelley and Wilson.

Randall didn't believe in it at all. He made bold tu say, that ez this deceest Johnson hed slept without a corner-stun fur fifty-five years he'd manage to git along a while longer. It wuz rather too late in the day. He bleeved in feelin sorrowful over the decees uv our relatives, but he didn't go much on doin it fifty-five years after date. It was too much like bustin into teers over the sufferins uv the last illness uv yer first wife's great grandmother. The speeches he didn't beleeve in at all. He hed seen sum ov it—he hed accompanied one toor uv the kind. He hed bin on Jo. Smith's trip at Cleveland, at Indianapolis, and Springfield, Illinoy. He begged tu be excoosed. He didn't keer about tailin sich a kite agin. Ef the people uv the South should receeve us oz corjelly ez the people uv the North did, we wood be apt to consult his feelins and be absent. He wuz a sensitive plant, and disliked sum things. Ef his memory served him rite, the demonstashun wooden't be considered flattrin. The people didn't fling dead cats at us, but they did wuss. Ef they wuz cold they wuz rather tu cold. Ef they wuz in a volatile humor they wuz rather too lively. He had about made up his mind that it wuzn't uv any yoose to fite it out on that line of it tuk all summer. Success is a dooty, but when success is ez impossible ez water in the grate Sahara, wat's the woose? Wherefor struggle? Let us go slow, draw our salaries to the end of our speceffye terms, and so live that when the summons comes to jine the innoomerable caravan that moves out uv Washington to'ards their spechil homes, we go not like the dusky slave at nite, wat's bet his all on two pair, but soothed and sustained by wat we've saved, go like one who's got the wherewithal to live. It wuz a source uv komfort to him to know that the worst uv men wuz soon forgotten. Whoever speaks uv Tyler or Peerce or Buckanon now? Benedick Arnold is only spoken uv on Forth of July and Judis Iskariot on Sundays. It will be so with us in time, for wich, thank the Lord.

But it wuz determined to go, and I wuz sent to Rawly to find out where the grave uv the honored father uv our honored President wuz reely located, and to make sich other arrangements ez the exigencies of the case demanded, wich I did. I hed difficulty in locatin the grave, and ain't just shoor that I found the rite one. The people uv Rawly wuz anxious to hev it come off, ez trade wuz dull in the retail line, and for fear that I would report that the grave wooden't be found, and thus nip their buddin hopes, they gave me the choice of wons uv seven or fifteen. Selectin the most eligible, I made the other arrangements and returned.

The excursion contrasted very favorably with the one we took last fall. The people received us at every stashen with the most affectin demonstrashens uv love. "Johnson! Johnson! Johnson!" they yelled at each stoppin place, which sounded somewhat like the ears and mine than the damnable iterashun uv "Grant! Grant! Grant!" which greetid us at every pint North. The President wuz sorry he hedn't taken Grant with him to show him that ef he wuz the most popular in some localities, we led the hearts uv the people in others. But ther wuz drawbax to our enjoyment. No sooner wood the President commence "Fellow Citizens!" than Randall would pull the bell-rops and off the trane wood start. He wuz determined that the President shouldn't speek, wich put me to a great deal uv trouble, ez after we arrived I hed to write out and telegraph to the papers the speeches the President wood hev made.

At Rawley General Battles welcomed the Presidential party, and the President responded. He remarked that in Rawley he first opened his tender eyes, a penniless boy. Here is the scene uv his childhood's home is everything to bind man to his fellow, and to associate him with that which he is associated; here is where the tenderness uv heart hev taken holt upon everything to which it hev attached itself. But he wuz wandrin from hiz subjick. His mind went back to the day he left this city a penniless boy. Where is them which he left behind him? He begged to inquire, where is the friends uv his childhood? Where is the Haywoods?—

"Killed at Antietam," shouted a returned Confedrit. "I wuz by Wilyum's side when he wuz shot."

—"Wher is the Hunters?"

"Runnin a distillery at Wallhill Court House," said the same feller, who thot the President reely wanted to know. He wuz choked down, and the President proceeded:

"Wher is the Roysters and the Smithses; the Brownses and Joneses? Wher is the long list uv men who lived at that day; who lived when I wuz a penniless boy, and who, like me, commanded respeck for constancy of devotion? I feel proud uv my demonstrashen. Ez allooshun hez been made to my boyhood days, when I wuz a penniless boy, I may say here, ez pertinent to that subjeck, that I hev adhered to the fundamental principles uv the gov'ment, and to the flag and Constooshen. When I went out from among yoo a penniless boy, I adopted the Constooshen ez my guide, and by them hev allus been guided. To the young I would say that they will be safe in takin me ez a model. Leavin here a penniless boy, it is not for me to say whether or not I hev succeeded. I am no longer a penniless boy, for is them which is round me. Mrs. Cobb ain't a penniless boy, nor is—but this is wandrin from the subjick. For the encouragement of the young men afore me, I wood say that I hev enjoyed all I care about, am no aspirant for nothin, and therefore the way I now open for em. I thank you for this cordjel welcum. North Carliny sent me out a penniless boy, and did it afford me sich advantages ez, considerin my merits, I ought to hev had, yet I love her. Its better ez it wuz. Goin out a penniless boy, and returnin after holdin every office from Alderman uv my adoptid village, up to President, shows my qualities to much better advantage than ef I hedn't gone out a penniless boy. I thank you for this tribute to my many good qualities."

And he started to git down when Randall whispered suthin in his left ear.

Risin promptly and drawin out his handkercher, the President resoomed a look uv subdood greef and resumed:

"I have come among yoo to participate in the dedicashun uv a monument to a man which you all loved, tho' it hez taken suthin like fifty years for yoo to diskiver it. He was poor and humble wich akkounts for my going from among yoo a penniless boy, but uv him I am proud, for hed it not been for him I wood'n't hev returned the shining example to your young which I am."

The korner-stun wuz laid and the monument got onto it. It is to reej like stone ten foot high. It's ez good a ten foot of stun reej ez ef that is in N. Carliny. Ez the monument was elevated thar wuz the appropriate speeches, and then my little arrangements com in. A nigger woman I hed tuck with us from Washington rushed for'ard and sed: "Bress de Lord, I'se bin a waitin for dis day to see de President—our President!" at wich pint a squad uv niggers I'd picked up and drilled, hollered "Rah!"

This little effectin' scene over, two quadroons, wich I'd also brought with us in a privit car, cum for'ard with a expreshun uv profound greef, at wich the President wept, and tenderly flung tokaze of the choicest brands we cood buy in Washington onto the toom.

It wuz reely a touchin tableau. The ancient nigger woman a holding onto the President's leg, the young quadroons a singing the boo-hoo; the President with his hed bowed, apparantly dreamin uv his boyhood; me with a expreshun uv thankfulness that the niggers hed at last reckognized their Moses, Seward with a saintly smile on his face; Welles tryin to look ez near like Seward ez possible, but failin miserably to look like ennything but the eggregis old ass he is, and Randall with his hankercher to his eyes ez ef outnanned by the movin scene, but keepin one eye cocked over the hankercher to see how it tuck among the niggers, it wuz a sceen easier to be imagined than described.

Then wuz several incidences wich okkurred wich did not appear in the telegraph. When His Excellency wuz speekin uv himself and remarkt that his race wuz neerly run, an unregenerated nigger yelled out "Tank de Lord!" and when the quadroons wuz a-strewin flowers on the grave uv His Excellency's father, I observed rather more titerin among the niggers than I approved of on so sollum an occasion. I askt Randall wot he thot uv the speculashun and his answer "It did'nt pay!" struck me ez hevin a vane uv trooth runnin thro it.

On our return the President wuz allowed to speek more, for Randall got tired uv watchin him. We returned in good health, and sum uv us in good spirits. Seward feels well, for he hez an abidin faith that the mere showin uv hisself alluz hez an effeck for good upon the people, and ez a matter bv coorse Seckretary Welles thinks so to.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the foreing throbbing, and by renoving the source, reste e its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on this simple law of nature—by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ **OPERA HOUSE.**

W. H. LEAK.....MANAGER.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 26th, the great combination of established favorites,

ANNIE SEFTON, Miss Annie Eberle, JOS. O. SEFTON, W. H. LEAK.

In Bourcicault's great sensational portrayal of life in the north, entitled the

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

Alida Bloodgood.....Annie Sefton,
Jonas Pudley.....Jos. Sefton,
Tom Badger.....W. H. Leak.

Friday—Benefit of Annie Sefton.
Saturday—Matinee—The Child Stealer.
Monday—Naiad Queen.

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.

City Headquarters.

We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S

FIRE WORKS.

These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as a VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, we are prepared to supply the Trade on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Parties desiring Works for private display, will find a choice selection of Exhibition Pieces, together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.

We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston

I X L FIRE WORKS,

To which an examination of all Buyers are invited.

500 boxes No. 1 Gold Chop Fire Crackers.
25 boxes Extra Large Cannon Crackers.
500,000 No. 1 Torpedoes.
50,000 No. 1 Variegated Torpedoes.
50,000 Iron-clad Torpedoes, 25 in box.
20 gross Fire Cracker and Torpedo Guns.

REYMER & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.

GREAT NATIONAL

FESTIVAL,

AND UNION JUBILEE,

AT

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,

In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867.

Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel

Exhibitions,

Chief among which will be

Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,

GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS.
BALLOON WEDDING; OR,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,

TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.

GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,

Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE,
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS,

Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Spars for Presents, The Shower Bell, Russian Bath, Great Sack Races, Laughable Pole Feat, Mirth-Provoking Velocipede or Bicycle Skipping Grip,
GREAT FOOT RACES,
GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT,
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
&c., &c.

Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.

SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,

IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.

SIGNOR DUVALLI,

And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.

A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN

Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Pittsburgh Iron Work.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS
AND ILLUMINATIONS.

☞ Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.

☞ Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is

ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,

WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.

JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

JOHN M. KINNEY,

Agent and Business Manager.

For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. McALPIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

Commission Merchants,

IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
OATS, HAY AND FEED,
POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS,
POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.

NO. 357 LIBERTY STREET.

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT

HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Post-office, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted in every respect to meet the wants of the Traveling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EASTERN EXCHANGE

HOTEL.

Having Complete arrangements, we are prepared to accommodate Pleasure Parties with Supper at any time, and any number.

Parties driving beyond this place, on giving notice, can have Supper prepared for them at any hour they name. The table supplied with all the Delicacies of the season.

East Liberty, June 22, 1867.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address

GEO. W. MULLIN,
Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top road.

Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a day as practicle.

Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel, (Mulberry, 41 gallons,) $3; half barrel (oak-seamed) $3; barrel, (oak-seamed) $4.

JOHN ANDERSON.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

LELAND BROTHERS,

Or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

☞ **BRIDGE ELECTION.—THE** Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (at Hand street), are hereby notified that an election for President, Directors and Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House, North end, on MONDAY, July 1st, 1867, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

F. S. BISSELL, Secretary.

☞ **INLOT HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY.**—Notice is hereby given to inlot holders of Allegheny City, having rights of Commonage in the Common Grounds, or claims, if any they have, for damages which they may seem likely to sustain by the divesting of their said right of Commonage, by the appropriation and improvement of said Common Grounds for Public Parks, within three weeks after the 15th day of July, 1867, with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county of their claims of damages, as aforesaid, will be held to be released.

ALEXANDER GORDON,
A. A. TECHMER,
RICHARD HAYS,
Viewers.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, (
PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 1, 1867. (

☞ **NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF** FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Directly opposite the old stand.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.

OFFICE—NO. 253 PENN STREET.

RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street. tf

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE FIRM OF

S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.

S. M. KERR,
McABOY, SPANG & CO.

May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership lately subsisting between J. J. Adair, C. M. Miller and Guy S. Frazey, under the firm name of Adair, Miller & Frazey, is this day dissolved by the retirement of Mr. J. Adair. The business will be continued under the firm of MILLER & FRAZEY, who will collect all debts due to and by the late firm.

C. M. MILLER,
GUY L. FRAZEY.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FUESTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.

C. F. SCHWARZ.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard, Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

KENTUCKY STATE

LOTTERY,

CLASS M.

TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY. JUNE 29, 1867.

$2,000 *NUMBERS AND 788 PRIZES.*

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is	7,000
2 prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
29 prizes of	1,000 are	29,000
63 prizes of	400 are	25,200
155 prizes of	200 are	31,000
250 prizes of	125 are	31,500
2 prizes of	300 are	2,700
9 prizes of	250 are	2,250
9 prizes of	200 are	1,800
9 prizes of	150 are	1,350
18 prizes of	0 are	1,800
261 prizes of	8 are	13,050
788 prizes, amounting to		$260,650.

Whole Tickets $20. Halves $10. Quarters $5.

☞ We would call particular attention to the above Magnificent Single-Number Lottery, which will be drawn in public, in Covington, Ky., by Sworn Commissioners, at one o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted successfully for the past thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State, and bonds to a large amount are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York *Herald* and Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent free by application to Managers.

Address all orders for tickets to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

COVINGTON, KY.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

COAL MEN'S TRUST CO.,

No. 65 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED UPON TIME DEPOSITS.

Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

DIRECTORS,

A. J. Baker, W. J. Patterson, W. A. Herron, Wm. Motheral, Thomas Farrow, James H. Hopkins, A. J. Hagan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. D. Johnson, D. L. Patterson, E. J. Roberts.

A. J. BAKER, President.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale o
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS:
G. Wettach, J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ackley, Frank Tiernan,
Alexander Moore, D. DeHaven,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, Pres't
John W. Ripple, Cashier.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

American Bankers and Merchants,

80 LOMBARD STREET,

LONDON, E. C.,

DEALERS IN

Exchange, U. S. Bonds,

AND ALL

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

☞ Orders for American or European Products promptly executed.

Liberal advances made on approved consignments.

Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH PA.,

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. M. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN M'LEAF, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Deposits Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital 500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since the organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin,	Alex. Speer,
Robert Hamilton,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thomas Bell,	John H. Ralston,
Thomas Wightman,	John Wilson,
Wm. K. Nimick,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President	

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

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EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars will furnish full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMAN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols,

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 140 Fourth street.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Spring Session will commence MONDAY, April 8th. For Scholarships apply at ROOMS, NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth sts.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

F. H. DONALDSON,

COAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 103 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE.

GEO. F. KNOTT,

MANUFACTURER,

100 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

GOODS SOLD LOW,

AND ALL WARRANTED.

Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.

MWF

J. PATTERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Boots, Shoes,

GAITERS AND BALMORALS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

NO. 142 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
PURE
WHITE
LEAD.
PITTSBURGH.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS.

South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.

THESE WORKS, JUST COMPLETED, NOW OFFER TO CONSUMERS AND THE TRADE, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PURE WHITE LEAD.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

CARPETS,

NEW PATTERNS IN

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY TAPESTRY INGRAINS.

A FULL LINE OF

Straw Mattings,

PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.

Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS.

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS

REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

BRUSSELS CARPETS

REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

Good White and Red Checked

CHINA MATTING,

REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD.

Heavy Reduction in

LACE CURTAINS,

AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

JUST RECEIVED.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

REMOVAL

TO

No. 51 FIFTH ST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING OPENING OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

STRAW GOODS,

Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out. The latest Novelties in Ornaments, Flowers and Ribbons, to which we call the attention of the trade.

AFFELDER & CO.,

54 MARKET STREET.

Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

jy28

G. S. BRYAN. JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN AND CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET

GRANVILLE'S LOTION.

110 LBS FOR SALE BY E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First streets.

MANUFACTURERS.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.

BOILERS,

TANKS, STILLS,

Pans, Chimnies,

AND ALL KINDS OF

SHEET IRON WORK,

CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CHANGE OF CARRIERS.—Mr. R. M. Westervelt is the carrier of the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and Ninth wards and Lawrenceville, and is authorized to make collections from June 17th. Subscribers in these districts who should not be promptly served, will please leave their names at the office of publication, 76 Fifth street, and Mr. Westervelt will see that future complaint will be unnessary.

BETHANY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Annual Exhibition of Literary Societies ---History of the College----Present Prosperity of the Institution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The commencement exercises at the Bethany College, West Virginia, took place on Thursday last. The village was crowded to the utmost with visitors, among whom I noticed several of our prominent citizens. The performances of the graduating class were of an unusually interesting character.

The public exhibition of the American Society was held on Wednesday evening, and that of the Neotrophian on the evening of the commencement. The Americans had very a full house, but the Neotrophians a perfect "jam," insomuch that many were unable to find even standing room in the spacious hall of the College. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly indeed, scarcely anything occurring to mar the enjoyment of the passing hour; and on Friday morning visitors and students bade farewell to Bethany, the former seemingly well pleased with the way in which they had been treated, the latter looking forward to a pleasant vacation, and resolved, one and all, to return in September to the renewal of the struggle for academic honors.

As Bethany College is not well known in this section, we wish to make known a few facts concerning it for the information of the public. It was founded in 1841, by Alexander Campbell, and since then has, perhaps, sent out more useful men than any other college in the West, in comparison to the number of its students. It has been especially successful in preparing young men for the Christian ministry, and at this time a great number, perhaps a majority of its graduates, are engaged in the proclamation of the gospel.

Since the breaking out of the war the College, having formerly been supported chiefly by the South, has not been as successful as in time past; but the people of the North are beginning to take an interest in it, and at present the majority of the students, as well as most of the money by which it is supported, comes from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is provided with a faculty who covet nothing else is to obtain as many students as possible, and to make thorough scholars of them. In the departments of rhetoric, metaphysics, the languages and mathematics, it is probable that the professors could not be surpassed in the country. And the peculiar advantage which Bethany College affords may be best explained by the following extract from the catalogue:

"The rules prevailing generally in colleges, that students must take the whole Freshman, Sophomore, Junior or Senior year together, does not obtain in Bethany College; but attendance is allowed to enter, at the same time, in the several schools, such classes as his attainments entitle him to. For example, if he is in the advanced in Latin than in Greek, he is not kept back in the former for the sake of the latter, but may go right on in each language in the classes for which he is fitted. * * * Thus a student may finish in one or more schools, and receive certificates of graduation in these, while he is still in lower classes in other departments." The writer can state from experience, that this is an immense advantage, as it not only saves time, but renders the last year of the course much less difficult than under the system generally adopted.

The last, but immeasurably the greatest advantage which the College possesses, is the moral influence which surrounds it. There seems to be an atmosphere of morality enveloping Bethany, and infecting even the wildest who come within the sphere of its influence. There is no liquor sold within several miles of Iowna, and the class of students is such that the Faculty, during the past session have not had a single case of discipline before them.

Persons desiring to attend college, or parents having sons to send, could do no better than to make further inquiry concerning the advantages of Bethany College, a few of which we have stated. Such persons can obtain full particulars, with a catalogue, by writing to Prof. C. Lo Love, Secretary of the Faculty, Bethany, West Virginia. In each catalogue is a fine engraving of the college building, which is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the finest west of the mountains, if not, indeed, the finest in the United States. E.

PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1867.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

BURGLARY.

The first case taken up yesterday morning was that of Charles Maguire, indicted for burglariously entering the residence of Mr. John Moorhead, at Oakland, in March last, and stealing a quantity of clothing. After several witnesses for the Commonwealth had been examined, the counsel for the defendant stated that the prisoner would withdraw the plea of not guilty, and enter a plea of guilty of larceny. The Court then sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of two years and four months.

LARCENY.

Michael Scanlon was convicted for the larceny of a pistol, valued at twenty-five dollars, from Mr. McGee, of Washington street, and sentenced to the county jail for three months.

A SERVANT PROSECUTED.

Maggie Jamison was arraigned on a charge of larceny. E. De Roy, the prosecuting witness, testified that in January, 1866, the defendant was employed in his family in the capacity of a domestic. A number of articles being missed suspicion attached to her, and upon a search being instituted, a gold ring and an album, the property of Mr. De Roy, were found in her possession. The prosecution, however, failed to make out a case, and the jury acquitted the defendant, when she was discharged by proclamation.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

John Caskerhouse and George McNumery, two boys, aged respectively fifteen and seventeen years, were arraigned on charges of larceny. In February last the wagon of a pedler, named August Weinman, a resident of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was robbed of a lot of whitewash brushes. The brushes were afterwards found in a store in Allegheny, and the lads were identified as the parties who had sold them. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when the Court sentenced the defendants to the House of Refuge.

AN AGED LARCENIST.

Barbara Rahm, an aged German woman, was tried for larceny. Mrs. Margaret McCallan, of Manchester, the prosecuting witness, testified that a few months since, while in A. Kirk & Co's store, on Federal street, Allegheny, she missed her pocket-book. Suspecting the defendant of having stolen it, she was searched, when it was discovered in one of the sleeves of her dress. For the defense it was contended that Mrs. Rahm found the pocket-book on the floor, and did not wish to return it until she was satisfied as to the rightful owner. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of one month in the County jail.

LARCENY OF A KETTLE.

J. P. Israel was next arraigned on a charge of the larceny of a large iron kettle, valued at twenty dollars, from W. H. Mackey's rooting establishment, in the First ward, Allegheny, on the 11th of May last. The case was still on trial at the adjournment.

Departure of the Ohio River Survey Party.

The Survey Party, for the improvement of the Ohio river, left this city on Monday. The work is under the superintendence of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq. The trading boats "Annie" and "Eliza" were purchased for the transportation of the party, and the work of surveying. The propeller "Tidioute" was also purchased, to be used in propelling the survey boats and for the accommodation of those having the survey under their superintendence. The party consists of twenty-eight—fourteen on each of the survey boats. The "Annie" is under the charge of Sigismund Loew, Esq., of this city, and the "Eliza" under the command of Mr. Livermore, of Philadelphia. The whole party was to stop at Beaver Falls, which place they would leave last night. The party on the "Annie" will stop at or near Marietta, Ohio, and survey the river to Cincinnati. The party on the "Eliza" will commence operations at the Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, and survey the river to its terminus at Cairo. The party can work but four months each year—the summer season—and it is presumed that it will take this and next summer to complete the survey.

Pan-Handle Route — Equipment.

Two splendid passenger coaches (Nos. 15 and 18) have just been turned out of the company's car shops, at Steubenville, and delivered to the yard at Pittsburgh, by J. J. Lawler, Esq., Master Car Builder of the road. They are models of strength and beauty combined, having on trucks of the most approved pattern. The decorative painting is executed in most elegant style, and reflects great credit upon the artist's taste of the painter. On both outsides he has given fine views of the great iron bridge over the Ohio at Steubenville, the interior decorations being landscape scenery and flowers in rich profusion. These cars, we understand, will make their first through run by the fast line, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and it will be a rich treat to have the first ride in one of these elegant coaches.

OIL & STRIKE.—A strike occurred among the coal miners employed at the Swissvale Coal Works, of Messrs. Dickson, Stewart & Co., on Monday, on account of an alleged attempt on the part of the employers to reduce the price of digging coal from four cents to three and a half cents per bushel. About forty-five miners quit work.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

From an Eastern paper we extract the following account of the origin and progress of this truly wonderful Company: "Twenty-five years ago, a hundred wealthy men in the State of New York, who knew that the *stock companies* were making enormous profits from the business of issuing life policies, organized themselves into a company for their mutual protection, and to insure themselves. Each of these men took policies of $5,000, and issued circulars issuing other healthy men to join them. To insure the success of their plan, they must receive large numbers of persons in order to secure the benefits of the average duration of life. They started without a dollar of capital, except what the original hundred, paid in for premiums on their policies of $5,000 each, and to-day the result is before us, *a wonderful result*. There are now over *forty-three thousand members* of the Company, and a cash capital of over *twenty-two millions of dollars*, all invested, as required by law, in bonds, mortgages, real estate, New York State and United States securities. If this Company should close up its business to-day, every member would receive back all the money he has paid in, and over six per cent. compound interest thereon." Geo. M. Blackstock, 37 Fifth street, is the agent here for this unparalleled Company.

The Goldrich Murder.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated into the facts connected with the murder of Goldrich, at Dennis Keller's store, in Allegheny, on the 11th inst., and after hearing the testimony of witnesses for the Commonwealth, returned a true bill against Victor G. Keller, Jr., and ignored the bill against Thomas McFarland, who was immediately discharged from custody. This action was anticipated by the community, for the discovery of the pistol in Mr. Keller's house on Monday night being looked upon as sufficient evidence that McFarland did not do the shooting. Keller will probably be arraigned during the present term of Court, and will be defended by Messrs. John M. Kirkpatrick and Thomas M. Marshall.

SENT TO HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Three lads named Thomas Carroll, John Kassenhouse and Wm. McNamery, all convicted in Court for larceny, and sentenced to the House of Refuge, were conducted to their new quarters yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Stubbs.

Card.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to those residing at a distance from the city of Pittsburgh that it is not always necessary that the patients should be seen in order to treat them successfully, for many cases, such as catarrh and various chronic diseases can be treated through correspondence. Medicines are put up and forwarded by express to all parts of the United States and Canadas. All letters of consultation must contain a fee of from two to five dollars. E. S. ABORN, M. D.

Medical and Surgical office 134 Smithfield street.

A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.—A pleasing and wonderful appearance is given to the skin, making it resemble that of Parian marble, by the use of Florimel of Ivy, a preparation universally used by the Spanish ladies, to produce the admiration of every visitor to Madrid; and it is as common there with the mountain peasant as the "court beauty." Ladies using it exclaim:

"How delightfully it leaves the skin!"

"As long as I can get it I'll never use powder!"

"How delightfully cooling in summer!"

Imported by King & Caswell, 24 Church street, New York. A limited supply can now be found at all Pittsburgh and Allegheny City drug stores.

DESIRABLE LAWNS FOR THE "HEATED TERM."—Call and examine the new stock just received at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS IN FURNISHING GOODS for summer wear can be furnished at the lowest cash prices, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street. Their stock is the largest in the city, and was selected with great care to meet the entire wants of the trade. Merchants and friends will not fail to call on this firm and examine their goods. It will well repay the visitor for his trouble.

"JOURNAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE" AT AUCTION—This day, at 9 A. M., on Virgin alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets—the entire Machinery, Presses, Type, &c. Terms—All sums under $500, cash; over that amount, one-half cash and negotiable note at four months. Sale positive, and should command the attention of parties engaged in the business. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

HO! FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street, have just received a new and splendid stock of Prints, White Goods, Lawns, Ginghams, Organdies, and dress goods generally. Call and examine.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY at Putnam & Houser's Gents' Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street. Branch store under the Monongahela House. Every description of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.

SEND FIFTY CENTS and receive Practical Facts by a Practical Man, or the Pathway to Health and Happiness. Published by E. S. Aborn, M. D., 134 Smithfield street.

GENTS' LINEN COATS AND DUSTERS, large lot, cheaper than ever, at the Auction Mart, 55 and 57 Fifth street. Smithson, Palmer & Co.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETTS, Breakfast Plates, Cups, Saucers, Tea Plates, French Clad Goblets, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Vases, Toilet Sets, Trays, Glass Ware, etc. *Best* in the city, at prices considerably lower than at any other store. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Ladies' Institute for instruction in book-keeping, etc.

THE HIGHEST PRICE is cheerfully paid for Dobbins's Electric Soap, for its intrinsic merit has proved it to be the cheapest in the end.

LADIES, YOU WILL CONSIDER YOUR INTERESTS by purchasing your dry goods at J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street—the cheapest dry goods house in the city.

SEE THE LARGEST STOCK of Boots and Shoes in the city, at prices to suit the most economical, at Smithson, Palmer & Co's. Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A PERFECT FITTING; cool and comfortable straw hat, at the lowest cost price. New stock of straw goods just received at Graham & Byrne's, No. 52 St. Clair street.

MERRIMAC PRINTS.—Finest assortment of these prints in the city just received and at prices to meet the decline in the East. J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street.

THE MOST MARKED SENSATION OF THE DAY is created by Dabbs' artistic and incomparable Photographs. Visit the gallery, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street. The public are invited.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Ladies' Institute for instruction in book-keeping, etc.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

For some time back articles have appeared almost daily in the obscure pages of the *Post*, relating to my application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for permission to erect a powder magazine.

So long as the matter was confined to that sheet I did not think it worth replying to. But since the notice of the matter in your valuable and widely read paper, a proper regard to public interest requires a few remarks from me, which I trust you will insert.

The magnitude of the powder business of Pittsburgh may not be generally known to your readers, who pass on from day to day without reflecting that it is impossible to mine or quarry the large quantities of coal and stone around this region without the aid of a large quantity of powder. As this is not manufactured here, it must of necessity be transported from a distance. Our Legislature and Councils long since enacted laws and ordinances regulating the transportation storage, which have proved well adapted to the end.

The constant increase of the mining interests around this region has rendered, as I said before, a large amount of powder necessary to their successful operation. For a long time this has been in the hands of a monopoly; and like all other monopolies has been very injurious to the interest affected by it. The poor man struggling to secure himself a homestead, the coal digger shipping coal down the Ohio, and by railroad to points where they have to compete with coal mined by powder, costing two and three dollars per keg less than in Pittsburgh. The sportsman, wishing to engage in a day's sport, and the merchant, selling goods in competition with merchants from other places, all had to suffer for the benefit of this unnatural monopoly. For some time back enterprising dealers, anxious to supply their customers with powder at reasonable rates, and ignorant of some of the laws relating to powder, have been in the habit of bringing it here in lots of ten and twenty kegs, and running the risk of storing it themselves rather than pay an exorbitant price. This led to the discovery of an Act of Assembly, of 22d of April, 1850, which gives the Court of Quarter Sessions the power to make such regulations as they see proper for the establishing of magazines within five miles of the Court House.

Under this law the Court long since ordered that any person wishing to establish a magazine, shall give three weeks notice of the time of application in the *Legal Journal*, and ten days notice to all residents within a half mile of the proposed location. This every person will say is a very good regulation. As I needed to erect a magazine and my residence is about three miles from the Court House on the Beaver road, in Mt. Nebo Nature township, I consulted with my near neighbors, and found that at all were willing to sign my petition to the Court for permission to establish such a building. I prepared my petition, which they all signed. As soon as my notice appeared in the *Legal Journal* as *required by the act of Assembly*, these squibs began to appear in the *Post*, containing false and exaggerated statements—copies of each paper containing an article on the subject, were carefully sent to most of my neighbors.

On presenting my application on Saturday, a remonstrance was also presented against the granting of my petition, signed by persons not residents in the neighborhood, and interested in the powder business, and, consequently not familiar with the subject of the petition, or reasons for the application. These may be briefly stated thus:

1st. The mining and manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh require a larger amount of powder than is safe or prudent to store in one locality it also requires more competition in the trade.

2. The location prayed for is the safest and most convenient that can be found. As the powder will be brought by the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad and Ohio River, and, by the act of Assembly, a road will be made from Quarry street, beside the large Union Depot, where large quantities of powder are now unloaded and hauled through our most busy thoroughfares, over cable stones, liable to strike fire at any moment. By locating a magazine as prayed for, all this is avoided, and the powder will be hauled over a mud road not likely to strike fire.

3. When once in the Magazine this powder will be hauled in a properly constructed wagon, each keg enclosed in a bag and wagon covered with canvass, along a route very thinly inhabited, and likely to continue so for a long time. On the route are two Cemetries the managers of both have signed the petition. Very few manufacturing establishments, all of which have signed the petition, are situated along and across the commons where there are no dwellings.

These and many other reasons which might be repeated, lead me to believe that names which I saw to the remonstrance have been procured without a correct understanding of the case, for some names appear there which have always been opposed to monopolies of every description.

4. As a magazine must be had, if this location is not approved, by going out beyond the five miles over which the Court has control I can locate a magazine; but a reference to a long list of accidents by powder shows many accidents in transit, but none in a magazine. Hence, increasing the distance to haul only increases the danger. I have no desire to force a nuisance on my neighbors, and if they had not first all signed my petition, I would not have presented it, even at this late day. But one of them, as far as I know, has, under the extended labors of the *Post* withdrawn his name.

Further; when mankind live in communities they derive certain advantages and suffer certain inconveniences. Experience shows if we have machinery to manufacture cotton goods by steam we must also take the risk of that steam exploding, as when it does, as it often in cotton factories in Alleghenv, spreading death and destruction in every direction. If we have steam engines for manufacturing machinery, we must also take the risk of its exploding and spreading death and destruction across our most densely traveled thoroughfares, as witness the explosion of W. W. Wallace's boiler across Liberty street.

The person who, I have been told, has withdrawn his name from my petition is largely engaged in a business requiring steam. He has his boiler close along the foot walk on Liberty street, where daily, hourly, darkly, thereby endangering the lives of thousands.

What right has he to complain if the good of the community requires the establishing of a small amount of powder, seven or eight hundred feet from his residence?

But I must close this already too long epistle, by saying that the extensive notice already given to my powder business, has developed the fact that all that will be used in the city can be prayed for will be a small building to supply the retail trade from, and a large one out on the Pennsylvania or some other railroad, where less hauling will be needed, of large lots.

Your respectfully, ARTHUR KIRK.

THERE are many cases on record where the hair of individuals has from mental anxiety and great fright or distress, changed in a few hours from its natural color to that of perfect white. This was said to be the case with the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, one of the most beautiful of women, in the dreadful night preceding her execution. But these and other more natural causes than these that are daily producing a like effect upon the hair, by slow but sure approaches, and a certain preventative of this unsightly misfortune is a public benefaction. This has been found to be the discovery of the famous "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," which uniformly prevents baldness and greyness, and is a most delightful article of the toilet. No lady or gentleman should be without it.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, if its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for Dutcher's, which is sold by all live druggists. eod

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases of the Kidneys* and *Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. eod

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MWF

No Name.

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable,) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are the extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a *Stomach Cough*, are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*, and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life-reviving principle is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectfully pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most gentle vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative, and a genial invigorant. HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

DIED:

MCDOWELL—At the residence of her son-in-law, James H. Stokes, on New Brighton, Pa., Mrs. ALLIE E. MCDOWELL, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to meet at the Union Depot, on the arrival of the train on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., at three forty (3:40) THIS AFTERNOON, where carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the Cemetery.

DAVIS—Tuesday, June 25, ALFRED DAVIS, aged 52 years.

Funeral TO-DAY (Wednesday), from his late residence, No. 20 Congress street. Funeral services at 2½ o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LEE—On Tuesday, June 25, WILLIAM C. LEE, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of Wilson Miller, 150 Pennsylvania Avenue, THIS DAY, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.

WM. SUMNER & CO., 47 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Grocers.

7-30 BONDS CONVERTED INTO 5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1867.

Nothing transpired to-day to relieve the closeness of the money market. A very large amount of good paper is offering, and bankers have no difficulty in selecting the best at high rates of interest. Confidence that business will be better in the early future produces a more hopeful feeling, and prevents despondency.

—The Stocks sold last evening, June 25th, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$81 00
Western Insurance Company	38 50

—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury communicating information of the time when the new issue of another series of the Five-Twenty gold bonds will be made. The letter states that "the Department has not deemed it advisable to issue any bonds of the date of August 15, 1867, but as a near approximation to that date, more convenient to the Government and equally desirable to its creditors, a bond issue authorized by the act of March 3, 1865, and bearing the date of July 1, 1867, has been prepared and will shortly be ready. The precise time for commencing such issue has not yet been determined, but the Department will receive for conversion 7-20 notes maturing in August, and where the letter of transmittal expressly requests in return the 5-20 bonds of 1867, the issue will be made accordingly, as soon as the bonds are ready, and in the order of receipt of the notes. Transmissions to the Department are in all cases at the risk and expense of the owner.

The New York quotations to-day as received at the banking house of Ira B. M'Vay & Co., show another sharp advance in Government bonds:

U. S. 6s 1881	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106½
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
Gold	138¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	113
5-20s, 1862	107½
1864	107½
1865	107½
10-40s	103
Consols	93
August 7-30s	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	138¼
Silver	37

—Railways are firm with an advancing tendency. The quotations up to noon to-day are as follows:

Michigan Southern	78½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	58½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	90
Erie Railroad	56
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	90
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	32½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	57½
New York Central Railroad	93½
Reading Railroad	97½

—A proposition to reduce the gold coinage of the world to a definite and equal standard of value is now claiming the attention of persons connected with financial affairs, and a commission, which is composed of representatives from most of the governments which are represented at the Paris Exposition, has the subject under consideration. The commission recommend that a proposition shall be submitted to the respective governments of France and the United States, that the government of France shall issue in addition to its present coinage a gold piece of twenty-five francs, and that the United States shall, in its future issue, reduce the gold dollar and other gold coinage, the former to the value of the five franc piece, and the latter correspondingly.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railway and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway Stocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1867.

There was but a very limited business doing for home or general markets, excepting in flour and groceries, which articles continue active. There were some large sales of flour at previous prices, but at the close the market had an upward tendency.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and rail, since our last, were as follows: Flour 1,945 bbls; cheese 192 boxes; wheat, 15 sacks; oats 721 sacks; and butter 12 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers, unless otherwise noted:

BUTTER—Choice roll in good order is in demand, at 17@18c ₱ lb. The receipts are light.

BACON—We note a fair trade doing. Sales from Packers reported of 30,000 lbs shoulders at 9½ to 9¾c; 5,000 lbs shoulders in bulk at 9½c; 6,000 lbs sides, at 16½ to 17c, (firm at these figures). We also note a sale of 1,000 lbs country meat, shoulders and sides at 8½@9c ₱ lb.

LARD—Sales from packers were made at 12½@13c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—We quote at $22 50@22 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Manufacturers continue to sell at $1 00 for No. 1, and $1 10 for No. 2.

BEANS—Prime small white beans are scarce and in demand at $2 25 per bush.

CHEESE—We quote W. R. Cheese at 13½@16c; Hamburg at 15@16c, and Goshen at 20c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 20c ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Old apples are nearly out of market, and a choice article would readily command $10 00@10 50 ₱ bbl. Dried peaches are a drug on the market at 12@13c, and apples at 9@9½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market was very active and at the close had an upward tendency. We quote spring, selling at from $10 25 to $12 00 ₱ bbl as to quality, and winter extra at $12 00@12 50. Fancy brands, and following brands: 100 bbls Bartlett's at $11 00; 100 bbls Crossett's at $11 75; 200 bbls Sears's best at $11 75; 100 bbls Liscomb's at $10 25; 100 bbls Douglass's at $11 50; 200 bbl. Jenks's Lilly Mills at $12 75, and 200 bbls Crescent at $11 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in wheat.

CORN—The market was more active and prime yellow shelled would sell from first hands at 89@89c ₱ bushel, from store of 100 bushels, delivered, were made at 86c ₱ bushel. Considerable contracts have lately been shipped East on consignment.

OATS—The market was rather firmer, as the receipts are light and a good deal has been shipped East of late. We note sales of car loads, delivered on the track, at 63c; 2 cars in Elevator at 63c; 1,000 bushels, as per contract on last Saturday, at 66c, and a small lot at the depot at 64c ₱ bushel.

RYE—Prime is scarce and in demand. The market is dull, there being but few buyers on hand.

HAY—Under large receipts per country wagons prices have declined. We note sales at the scales at $16@18 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Choice peachblow potatoes are selling readily from store at $1 25 ₱ bushel. The receipts are light and higher prices are looked for by dealers. By the car load we quote at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1867.

Business yesterday exhibited more activity. There was a large speculative movement in fact the principal portion of the transactions were for speculation and future delivery. The stock of crude on hand is light; the receipts have been very small, yesterday only 231 bbls being received. The Eagle Transportation Company have placed on the Pennsylvania Central an improvement on the Myers oil car, which is expected to facilitate the transportation of oil. One of the cars is now being loaded at the Diamond depot.

CRUDE was more fancied yesterday with a good demand. The entire sales reported were 14,400 bbls as follows: 900 bbls bulk, to arrive, 65c ₱ gallon; 3,000 bbls bulk, 42 gravity, immediate 64c; 5,000 bbls bulk, september delivery, at 65c ₱ gallon, and 1,000 bbl. do the same delivery, at 64c. Sales 5,000 bbls bulk, buyer's option, all 1868, delivered at Oil City, at 11c ₱ gallon.

REFINED OIL—The sales reported reach 5,000 bbls, delivered in the following order: 1,000 bbls bonded standard white B. O. Philadelphia, from 15th to 31st July, 23c ₱ gallon. Sales 1,500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, deliverable October, November and December, 26c ₱ gallon, and 500 bbls prime light straw to white, immediate, Philadelphia, at 30c.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Messrs. Smith & Coutant, in their circular of Saturday last, give the following quotations for ordinary gravities of crude oil delivered on tank cars at the points designated, for the past fortnight:

Petroleum Center	$2 25@2 80
Boyd	2 45@2 75
Pioneer	2 50@2 75
Shaffer	2 40@2 80
Miller	2 30@2 90
Titusville	2 30@2 90

Low gravities, say 45 degrees and under, have commanded an advance on the above rates of 5 and 10 cents ₱ barrel. The market has been very weak since our last, with little or no demand, except for Eastern account to fill short contracts and for storage on the creek. For the past three or four days the inquiry has been so limited that prices have rapidly declined; producers generally seem anxious to realize, as their tankage is full, and buyers are holding off or ordering only $1 50 ₱ bbl on cars.

The shipments for the fortnight, via Oil Creek Railroad, have amounted to 18,800 bbls., say:

To New York	13,385 bbls.
To Cleveland	1,980 "
To Other Points	3,435 "

The estimated daily production of Oil in Western Pennsylvania is now about 9,000 barrels.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Lockhart & Frew.....10 H. Swaney & Co.....5
Capt. Grantz.....6 H Chase S. F.....210
221

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

H Koehler & Co., 603 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co., 232 bbls ref. to D L Miller, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 168 bbls ref. to P Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.
Bell & Wagner, 56 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J Meyer & Co, 500 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Co, 443 bbls ref. to Brewer, Burke & Co, Phila.
G B Jones, 200 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Sterling Oil Ref. Co, 500 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
J Miller & Co, 112 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 26, 1867.

The oil market continues very dull at $1 80@1 90. River eight inches and falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The receipts of beef cattle, for the week ending Saturday evening last, were 5,803 head, and the shipments 3,800 head. The total receipts, from January 1st, 1867, to May 31st, were 134,107 head and the shipments 108,252 head. The rates of freight on live stock by the different Eastern routes are as follows:

By the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk road, 30c to Buffalo, with passage over the Grand Trunk from Detroit to Buffalo, and no passes over the Michigan Southern.

By the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road to Fort Wayne, 30c, and over the Grand Trunk.

The market for the week just closed has no distinguished feature. The character of the demand has not differed in any essential particular from that in our last week's review, says the *Tribune*. Good to fat, well formed, four to six year old steers, averaging 1,200 lbs and upwards, were in demand for the markets of New York, Albany and Boston, and holders of droves running under the above head, experienced little difficulty in realizing at 8c @ 9c @ 9½c ₱ lbs. Indeed, in two or three instances, for strictly prime Illinois steers, the 9½c mark was obtained; but lower figures and concessions were the rule. There was also a moderate inquiry for light, smooth, fleshy steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, and wants of the Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland rates at 8c @ 8½c, but the supply was large, and sales scarcely any movement. The "bony" cows, rough, half-fed and ill-favored stock continued over-plenty, unfortunately entered largely into the receipts were dull, and to a considerable extent neglected, and prices were 1@2c lower than a week ago. Feeders from the corn belt of Illinois and Indiana, and butchers' cattle on local account, was quite limited, butchers, in anticipation of a further decline, restricted their purchases to actual necessities. It would perhaps be well to remark in this connection, that since the unfortunate Chicago fire, the supply of stall-fed, "scabiawag" cows and crippled steers, are no longer a feature in the Chicago market.

The receipts for the past week have not been large, ranging from 400 to 600 head, and mostly of the inferior wants of the trade. The conviction that shipping must suffer a still further and very material decline in values in the early future, is confirmed by the facts justify this belief. From the report of the Veterinary Surgeon of Agriculture, recently issued, we find that the total number of beeves in the United States, on the 1st of January, 1867, was 25,924,000, against 12,840,721 head on the same date 1866, showing an increase of 13,083,279. This figure should be sufficient to dispel the delusion under which many are apparently laboring, that the extravagant rates that have prevailed prior to this will again be realized. Grass fattened, stock from Missouri and Kansas are already coming forward liberally, and during the next two weeks, drovers need not be surprised to see good first-class steers sold in this market at least $1 @ 1 00 ₱ lbs lower than present quotations. We would advise all holders of fat, marketable stock to sell forward at once.

On Saturday the market was inactive and altogether unsatisfactory, and prices ruled 10@15c lower than the week previous, but there was scarcely a half a dozen buyers in attendance, and no disposition evinced on the part of sellers to make any concessions to effect an operation. No sales are reported. We quote the closing prices to-day:

EXTRA BEEVES—Fine, fat, well formed, 4½ to 5c and upwards, and averaging 1,200 lbs.....
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, 4 to 4½c, and averaging 1,200 lbs.....
Fair Beeves—Fairsteers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, at.....
Medium Grades—Steers, drafters and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 900@1,000 lbs, at.....
Stock Cattle—common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800@1,000 lbs, at.....
Inferior—Thin, half-fed and ill-favored steers.....
Hogs—The market opened dull and heavy, and under large